

A
MEDICAL COMMENTARY
ON
FIXED AIR:

PARTICULARLY,

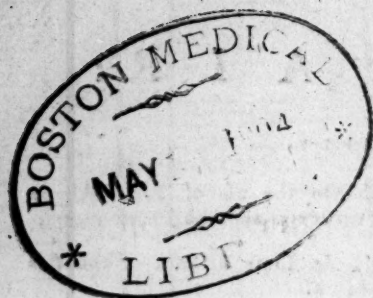
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| I. On the different methods of procuring and administering Fixed Air. | VI. On the use of Fixed Air in cachexies and phagedenic ulcers. |
| II. On its sensible effects in health, taken internally. | VII. In some diseases of the stomach. |
| III. On its effects in diseases of the putrid class. | VIII. In the stone and gravel. |
| IV. On putrefaction, the putrid effluvia, and the means of correcting the putrid effluvia. | IX. On the disposition to the stone in the cyder counties, compared with some other parts of England. |
| V. On the effects of Fixed Air, on the putrefactive process, and on the putrid effluvia. | X. On the noxious effects of Fixed Air. |

BY
MATTHEW DOBSON, M.D. F.R.S.
SECOND EDITION.

WITH AN
APPENDIX
ON THE
USE OF THE SOLUTION OF FIXED ALKALINE SALTS SATURATED WITH FIXIBLE AIR, IN THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

BY
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T O
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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
AND
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
AT PARIS;

THIS BOOK IS ADDRESSED,
IN THE NAME OF THE DECEASED AUTHOR,
BY

HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

Bath, May 1, 1785.

THE EDITOR.

LECTURES BY THE LECTURER
TO

WILLIAM CULLEN, M.D. F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE
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LIVE AT PARIS

THIS BOOK IS ATTACHED

TO THE NAME OF THE DECEASED

BY THE

OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION

Preface by the EDITOR.

DR. DOBSON, the ingenious author of the Medical Commentary on Fixed Air, was preparing materials for a new edition of that useful work, which he intended to have republished with large additions, when he was, unfortunately for his friends, and for the world in general, prevented by the attack of a disease which in a few days put an end to his life. In his last illness he requested me as his friend, and who had attended him during the course of his complaint, to take this charge upon myself; and the more particularly, as it respected a new remedy for calculous disorders, in the pursuit of which
he

he was then engaged. The acute nature of his disease, and the pain with which it was attended, prevented his being more explicit on the subject. Some time after his death, the papers relative thereto were collected, and put into my hands, but to my great concern, the thoughts of this excellent physician were only expressed in short notes and remarks, without being at all arranged or digested, and were rendered more difficult to be investigated, by being written in a species of short-hand, with which few persons at present are familiar. Fortunately, however, four of the cases remain as related in the original accounts of the parties, viz. N^o. 1, 2, 3, 5, but no observations of the Doctor's upon them could be found, except what have been before mentioned.

tioned. In this situation, I judged it best to republish the original work as it stood in the first edition, adding only a few explanatory notes, to which I have affixed the initial of my own name.

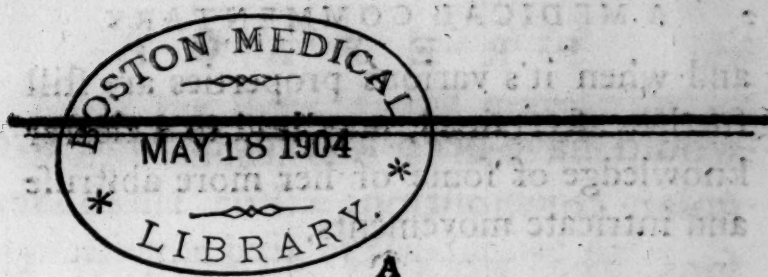
What concerned the discovery above alluded to, I have thrown into the appendix, which I thought preferable to interweaving it into the work itself, which last was, I believe, the intent of the author. But however proper this might have been for him as the original composer, it would have been otherwise for me in the capacity of an editor; as many opinions and sentiments would thereby have appeared as his, which might have been inconsistent with his other expressions, and thereby the whole
would

would have been a mangled and irregular composition. For these reasons, the work is disposed in the form it here appears; and whatever errors or other faults may be found in the appendix, or in the few notes I have added, I alone am answerable. I trust, however, that what inaccuracies or mistakes there may be in that part which fell to my share, the authentic testimonies of relief received in a most painful and dangerous distemper, will fully justify its publication. And I cannot help esteeming myself particularly happy, in being the instrument of communicating such a remedy.

WILLIAM FALCONER.

Bath, May 1,

1785.



M E D I C A L
C O M M E N T A R Y
O N
F I X E D A I R.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

FIXED Air has been found by some ingenious modern writers, to possess such singular and powerful qualities, as to become an important subject of Medical and Philosophical inquiry.

Considered as a subject of Natural Philosophy in general, Fixed Air is essential to many of the operations of Nature,
B and

and when it's various properties are still further ascertained, may lead to a clearer knowledge of some of her more abstruse and intricate movements.

Considered as a subject of Medical Philosophy, Fixed Air appears likewise to be of extensive importance. If we attend to the state of the animal oeconomy in health, we find it present in the stomach and intestines, as developed by the process of digestion; and we find also, from the experiments of Dr. Hales, Sir John Pringle, Dr. Macbride, and others, that Fixed Air enters very universally into the composition of animal substances. It's presence and effects are no less obvious in the diseased state of the animal oeconomy; where the stomach is weak, and the digestion consequently imperfect, it is exerted in a troublesome and (a) oppressive flatulence, which sometimes degenerates into a confirmed Tympany. When combined with an animal earth, it forms

(a) The air found in the stomachs of animals is mostly of the fixible kind, but that in the intestines is generally inflammable air. F.

forms the stone (b) and gravel: and in mortifications, it is the same fluid, which raises the cuticle in vesications, and encreases the bulk of the diseased parts (c).

It might be conjectured *a priori*, that a body which has such a general influence in the animal oeconomy, might be so directed by art, as to produce very powerful effects; and we accordingly find, that Fixed Air may be rendered the instrument either of health or disease, of life or death, according to the circumstances which accompany it's application. If an animal be immersed in a sufficient quantity of pure Fixed Air, a total loss of sense and motion immediately ensues; and if the animal be not speedily returned into common air, death is the certain consequence. On the other hand, Fixed Air, when properly managed, promises very salutary effects

B 2

(b) Bergman thinks that the acid of sugar, together with an animal gluten, constitutes the urinary calculi. To these, however, a calcareous part must be added, as may be inferred from the effervescence with, Indissolubility of many of them in, the Vitr. acid. F.

(c) I apprehend this is far from clearly proved. F.

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effects in some diseases, and may be variously adapted to the purposes of medicine.

SECTION I.

OF THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF PROCURING
AND ADMINISTERING FIXED AIR.

I. Those mineral waters which are brisk and sparkling, as well as a variety of fermented liquors, are strongly impregnated with Fixed Air, and are drank with advantage on this account.

II. Common water may be artificially impregnated with Fixed Air, by different methods.

1. Water may be saturated with the Fixed Air of chalk, detached by the acid of vitriol, according to the directions given by the very ingenious Dr. Priestley. (*d*)

2. Water may likewise be impregnated with Fixed Air, by the assistance of Dr. Nooth's elegant glass apparatus.

3. Dr. Priestley mentions another method of saturating water with Fixed Air, which

(*d*) Directions for impregnating water, &c. by Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.

which is to take two vessels, and to keep pouring the water from one into the other, when they are both of them held as near as possible to the yeast of some fermenting liquor. "In this manner," says the Doctor, "I have sometimes, in the space of two or three minutes, made a glass of exceedingly pleasant sparkling water, which could hardly be distinguished from very good Pyrmont, or rather Seltzer water." (e)

4. The duke de Chaulnes proposes a method also of expeditiously saturating large quantities of water, with the Fixed Air which is accumulated on the surface of fermenting liquors. A vessel, containing eight or ten gallons of water, is to be let down and suspended near the surface of the fermenting liquor; and the water is then to be powerfully agitated by a contrivance resembling the mill of a chocolate pot. The Duke finds that thirty or forty pints of water may, in one
B 3 minute,

(e) Experiments on Air, vol. i. p. 28.

minute, thus be saturated with Fixed Air. (f)

5. M. Venel, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Montpellier, contrived, many years ago, a still different process for impregnating water with Fixed Air. By this process the Fixed Air is transferred in a quiescent state from the alkaline salt, and passes without any sensible effervescence into water, or any other fluid in which the alkali has been previously dissolved. That this process may succeed, it is necessary that both the acid and alkali be sufficiently diluted, that they be mixed cautiously, and the vessel immediately well corked. (g). The particulars of this process may be seen at large in two memoirs read before the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1750, and published in the second volume of *Mémoires présentés par les Sçavans étrangers*. Or in Mr. Henry's translation of M. Lavoisier's Essays Physical and Chemical.

The

(f) Journal de Physique.

(g) It is to be observed that M. Venel supposes the elastic fluid contained in mineral waters to be common atmospheric air.

The nature of this volatile principle in mineral waters, and the artificial means of impregnating common water with Fixed Air, so as to imitate these mineral waters, form a curious and entertaining subject, which has been gradually unfolded and explained, by Van Helmont, Hoffman, Hales, Seyp, Venel, Brownrigg, Black, Cavendish, Lane, Priestley, Bewley, &c.

A distinguished modern chemist, the translator and improver of *Macquer's Chemical Dictionary*, observes, that *Van Helmont* long ago ascribed the acidulous taste and the solution of iron, in mineral waters, to their *Gas* or Fixed Air. "Mr. *Lane*, says he, has shewn that the *Gas* of mineral waters is capable of *dissolving iron*; and that by means of this fluid, without any other menstruum, the iron is dissolved and suspended in many chalybeate waters. And indeed *Van Helmont*, long before, knew that the escape of the spirituous gas from these waters, by exposure to air, was accompanied with a loss of their acidulous quality, and a

deposition of the ferruginous matter dissolved in them." (b) *Appendix to the second edition of Macquer's Dictionary of Chemistry*, page 48.

A more accurate knowledge however of this subject is attributed to *Van Helmont* than is to be deduced from his works; as will appear from the perusal of his *Paradoxa de Aquis Spadanis*, and his *Tractatus de Lithiasi*.

The writings of *Van Helmont* may not at this time be very generally read, the following abstract therefore of his account of the German Spaw waters, may not be unacceptable to the reader.

Van Helmont describes three volatile principles in these waters. 1. *The Spiritus sulphureus*. 2. *The Vena Ferri*. 3. *The Gas sylvestre*.

Spadani fontes habent spiritum sulphureum, manifeste acidum, unde fontes acidi dicuntur,

(b) See too *Lister de Aq. medic. Angl. & Guidott de Thermis Britannicæ*. p. 28. F.

dicuntur, et venam ferri. Utrumque nempe embryonatum, immaturumque continetur liquatum, in aqua simplici. Lithiasis, Caput quartum, § 3.

Both these principles are volatile; the first, the *spiritus sulphureus*, he likewise calls *sal esurinum*, *sulphuris embryo*, and under these names clearly describes the volatile vitriolic acid, to which he attributes the *acidulous taste* of these waters. The *vena ferri* or metallic principle is likewise volatile, and is called sometimes *vena volatilis*, *venæ embryo*.

As long as these two principles remain distinct, the waters retain their virtue and activity; but as soon as they are combined, they form a third substance, which adheres to the vessels in the form of an ocherous or stony crust, and the waters become effete.

Mox itaque incipiunt ambo vires reciprocas in se mutuo conferere. Atque tandem, cum lassatis viribus, stiterint actionem suam, condensantur in corpus lapideum, lagenis se affigens,

*affigens, in forma ocræ; sicque aqua redit in
pristinum elementum, omni exuta qualitate
aliena. Lithiasis, Caput quartum, § 4.*

The formation of the ochre from these two volatile principles, is likewise described in the following words. *Estque longe alia prorsus actio, dum duo spiritus in se invicem agunt. Nam in hac constituitur novum ac neutrum ens, qualis est ocre, ex spiritu sulfuris, et venæ volatilis. Ibidem, § 5.*

The Gas or third volatile principle, is separated during the conflict of these two; and the intire separation of the Gas, is only a mark of their complete union. If the waters are kept close, the Gas does not escape, the two principles are prevented from acting on each other, and the waters consequently retain their virtues. *Verum spadaneæ spiritus acidi, ex embryonato sulphure enati, bullas atque silvestre gas excitant, ac tandem se vasi affigunt. Alioquin enim si istud Gas nequeat eructari, aque spadaneæ manent sospites, medendo aptæ. Nam si Gas egredi probibeatur, impedit, quo minus*

*minus subsequens sequatur, spiritusque red-
dantur effecti agendo. Lithias Cap. quar-
tum, § 7.*

With respect to the medicinal virtues of these waters, *Van Helmont* ascribes their deobstruent qualities to the *sal esurinum*, and their strengthening powers to the *vena ferri* or metallic principle: (*i*) but no virtues (*k*) are attributed to the Gas or Fixed Air, except that of being a test, by which we discover, when the *sal esurinum* and *vena ferri* are perfectly united; and their medicinal virtues consequently exhausted by their action on each other. The reader will easily distinguish, how ingenious,

(*i*) *Paradoxum quintum, § 1. & 7.*

(*k*) *Baccius*, however, ascribes the whole of the efficacy of the warm mineral waters to this volatile principle. *Utcunque servantur (aquæ) delatæ a propriis fonticulis fieri non potest quin amittant cum calore suo minerali, vivificos illos spiritus, in quibus omnis juvamenti vis consistit, quæ semel amissa, nullo postea extrinseco calore restituitur; quod valde notandum. — Bacc. de Thermais, l. ii. c. 10.* *Jorden* likewise, one of the most ancient writers on the Bath Waters, and *Guidott*, both ascribe the virtues of the Bath waters principally to their aerial principle or *substantia spiritualis*. *Jorden. de Baln. Nat. & Aq. Min. c. 15. Guidott de Thermais Britann. p. 28.*

ingenious, fanciful, and erroneous, is this account of the German Spaw waters.

III. Another method of adapting Fixed Air to the purposes of medicine, is by the addition of lemon juice to salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, or any other fixed alkaline salt; the mixture being instantly drank as soon as the effervescence commences. This remedy was directed by Riverius in the nausea and vomitings of malignant fevers, to the great refreshment and relief of the patient. (1) It does not appear, however, that Riverius attributed this happy effect to the Fixed Air, or that he was at all acquainted with the subject.

IV. Fixed Air may in like manner be given as detached from the volatile alkali by lemon juice; and, thus administered, has the advantage of being combined with a very palatable *Spiritus Mindereri*, a medicine of well-known efficacy.

V. Dr.

(1) *Praxis medica*. lib. 9, cap. 7.

V. Dr. Macbride, in his very valuable and ingenious essays, has suggested another mode of administering Fixed Air. Wort, ripe fruits, or any kind of saccharine substance, received into the alimentary canal, soon pass into a state of fermentation: and during this process, the Fixed Air is separated, and may answer many useful medicinal purposes.

Under this idea, Dr. Macbride has strongly recommended wort, as a very efficacious remedy in the *sea scurvy*.

VI. The ingenious Mr. Bewly, has proved by a series of well-imagined and decisive experiments, that Fixed Air is an *Acid*; that alkalies may be saturated and perfectly neutralized by this acid; and that its having a weaker affinity with the alkali than any of the other acids, affords a powerful and commodious way of exhibiting Fixed Air. (m)

The alkaline salt previously dissolved in water, may be easily saturated with
Fixed

(m) See Mr. Bewly's letters in the appendix to the 2d vol. of Dr. Priestley's *Experim. and Observ. on Air*.

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Fixed Air in Dr. Nooth's apparatus; and I generally direct the patient to drink an ounce of this medicated water, containing one scruple of alkaline salt, a tea-spoonful of any spirituous water, and a little syrup; and to wash it down with a large spoonful of lemon juice, made into lemonade with sugar and water.

VII. Clysters of Fixed Air have been recommenced by Dr. Priestley in putrid fevers; and in consequence of this hint, Mr. Hey of Leeds was happily instrumental in the recovery of a young gentleman from a dangerous fever of this kind, accompanied with a putrid *diarrhœa*. (n)

This practice has been adopted by Dr. Warren, of Taunton; and also by my ingenious friend Dr. Percival, who has been very benevolently attentive to the medical uses of Fixed Air.

VIII. Fixed

(n) See Mr. Hey's letter to Dr. Priestley, appendix to vol. 1, page 292.

VIII. Fixed Air may also be externally applied, either by a proper apparatus determining it upon the diseased parts, or by mixing it with the air of the chamber, so as to be freely and constantly respired, (o)

Is it not probable that the carrot poultice, or any other sweet vegetable substance, applied in this form, owe their efficacy to the detachment of the Fixed Air during the application of the poultice? (p)

Such are some of the various methods in which Fixed Air may be administered as a medicine. To determine the different proportions of Fixed Air contained in chalk and the fixed and volatile alkalis, which are the substances most commonly directed for the supply of Fixed Air, I made the following experiments.

EXPE-

(o) Dr. Rotheram's letter to Dr. Percival, Med. and Exp. Essays, vol. 3d.

(p) More probably to the saccharine matter which it contains in large quantity. Sugar is very powerful antiseptic, independent of fermentation. F.

EXPERIMENT I.

Two drams of powdered and well-dried chalk were put into a twenty-ounce vial, and to this were added three ounces of water: the vial, chalk, and water, weighed exactly nine ounces, six drams, and one scruple. As much acid of vitriol diluted with water was then added, as was sufficient to separate the whole of the Fixed Air of the chalk, which was effected by one ounce, one scruple, and twelve grains of the dilute acid. The vial, with it's contents, now weighed ten ounces, six drams, and ten grains. Two scruples therefore, and two grains of Fixed Air, had been separated from this quantity of chalk by the addition of the acid.

EXPERIMENT II.

Two drams of dry and pure salt of tartar, managed as in the preceding experiment, yielded one scruple and eight grains of Fixed Air. The result of this experiment corresponds with a similar one made by the accurate and ingenious Profeffor Black: (q)

EXPE-

(q) Essays Physic. and Literary, vol. 2, p. 177.

EPPERIMENT III.

Two drams of volatile sal ammoniac carefully treated as in the first experiment, gave two scruples and eight grains of Fixed Air.

It appears, therefore, from these experiments, that two drams of each of these substances contain the following proportions of Fixed Air.

VOLATILE SAL AMMONIAC,	48 grains.
CHALK, - - -	42 grains.
SALT of TARTAR, -	28 grains.

In the above experiments, some small portion of water, or other heterogeneous matter, might rise together with the Fixed Air. To prevent this, however, a very tall vial was used, the acid added slowly, and the vial lightly corked during the effervescence.

SECTION II.

Of the sensible effects of Fixed Air in Health, taken internally.

Pyrmont and other mineral waters which are strongly impregnated with Fixed Air, when drank in their full vigour as immediately drawn from the spring, have a very sensible effect on the brain and nervous system; they raise the spirits, diffuse an agreeable glow through the whole body, quicken the pulse, and often excite a vertigo and temporary intoxication. To determine whether Fixed Air, as procured by art for medicinal uses, had similar effects, I made the following experiments.

EXPERIMENT I.

One scruple of salt of tartar dissolved in a large spoonful of water with a little sugar, and drank instantly on being mixed with half an ounce of lemon juice, had little sensible effect, except that it quickened the pulse three or four strokes in a minute for about ten minutes. Half a
scruple

scruple of volatile sal ammoniac, taken in the same manner, with half an ounce of lemon juice, had nearly the same effects.

EXPERIMENT II.

Two scruples and three grains of salt of tartar, a quantity which yields ten grains of Fixed Air, were dissolved in half an ounce of water; to this was added rather more than an ounce of lemon juice, and instantly drank as the effervescence commenced. The natural state of the pulse, at this time, was 71. The effects of the mixture on the pulse were

In 5 minutes	-	-	74
10	-	-	77
15	-	-	76
20	-	-	73
30	-	-	71

Immediately on drinking the mixture, there was an agreeable sensation in the stomach, with a slight glow and a slight degree of vertigo, which continued for about twelve minutes.

C 2

After

After the pulse had returned to the natural state, the same mixture was repeated, and with the following effects.

In 5 minutes	-	74
10	-	77
15	-	80
20	-	75
30	-	74
40	-	73
60	-	71

The vertigo was slighter, but continued longer; there was likewise a slight degree of nausea, and the pulse was somewhat smaller for 15 minutes, than after the former dose. It acted as a diuretic; but this effect might proceed from the neutral salt of the mixture, as well as from the Fixed Air.

From these experiments we learn, that the Fixed Air of salt of tartar acts as a gentle stimulus on the stomach, extends its influence to the brain and nervous system, and quickens the action of the heart and arteries. We likewise learn, that

that eight or ten grains of this kind of Fixed Air, is as large a dose as can be exhibited, without producing a considerable degree of nausea.

EXPERIMENT III.

One scruple and five grains of volatile sal ammoniac, a quantity which gives ten grains of Fixed Air, drank with a full ounce of lemon juice, produced nearly the same effects with the Fixed Air of the salt of tartar in the preceding experiment; with this difference only, that instead of the glow, it excited an agreeable sense of coolness in the stomach.

SECTION III.

Of the effects of FIXED AIR in diseases of the putrid class.

§ I. PUTRID FEVERS.

Putrid fevers rarely acquire any great degree of malignancy in Liverpool, or it's neighbourhood; and when they do appear, it is generally among the lower ranks of people. A fever of this kind

crept into our public hospital in the spring of the year 1773, and a considerable number were infected.

The following cases are transcribed from the notes which were taken during my attendance on the respective patients.

CASE I. (r)

Mary Rainford, about 15 years of age, was admitted into the hospital on account of convulsions; she was subject likewise every three or four weeks to vomit large quantities of blood, and was much enfeebled by these complaints at the time of her being seized with the fever.

She first complained of pain and weight in the head, pain in the limbs and back, and a great degree of languor and dejection; she had frequent chills alternating with flushes of heat, and got very little rest. The *tartar emetic* was given, and operated

(r) The three subsequent Cases were published in the Appendix to the 2d vol. of Dr. Priestley's *Exper. and Observ.*

operated easily and powerfully by vomit; a blister was applied between the shoulders; and an ounce of *spiritus mindereri*, made agreeable to the palate with a little sugar and compound spirit of lavender, was ordered to be taken every three hours.

She had for common drink, lemonade with sweet mountain, or barley-water well acidulated; the body was kept soluble either by clysters, or some gentle purgative, and the room was well aired by opening the door and windows. But notwithstanding the steady use of these means, the fever became more and more untoward, and was on the sixth day accompanied with such dangerous symptoms, as made it necessary to adopt some other method. The eyes were heavy, the *conjunctiva* red, large *petechiæ* spread over different parts of the body, the tongue was covered with a brown fur, and the teeth with a fur of a blackish colour; she was very feeble, got no sleep, and was frequently delirious, especially during the night. Hitherto the state of the pulse

had been about 120, now it was 135, and very weak.

One scruple of salt of tartar and one scruple of sugar dissolved in half an ounce of water, and half an ounce of lemon juice, were given every hour in the state of effervescence. The patient took no other medicine, the symptoms became more favourable, and she was out of danger in four days.

CASE II.

Alice Rigby was received into the hospital for a sore leg, and during her stay was attacked with the fever of the house. The progress and treatment of the disease for the first week, were nearly the same as in the preceding case. On the seventh day she was extremely weak, got no rest; there were large *petechiæ* on many parts of the body, the brain was much affected, pulse 125, and the tongue little differing from the natural state.

Fixed Air was now administered in the same manner as to the former patient.
The

The *petechiæ* soon began to disappear, she got strength, the pulse became fuller and slower, and the fever was in six days entirely removed. The bark was at this time ordered, as an additional security against a relapse.

CASE III.

March 20. A consultation was desired for Ann Knowles, who had been in the hospital for a considerable time, and was much reduced by a long continued rheumatism at the time she was attacked with the fever. This was the seventh day of the disease; and though she had been very judiciously treated by the gentleman under whose care she had been at first admitted, the fever grew daily worse, and was now accompanied with many dangerous symptoms.

I observed an extreme languor and dejection; the eyes heavy, the eye-lids half closed, and the *conjunctiva* inflamed. There was a stupor, with a muttering kind of delirium, and a continual tossing and moaning.

moaning. The pulse very weak and very frequent, more than 140 in a minute; the tongue moist and clear, and not altered from it's natural appearance, except that it was of a deep red. The whole body was covered with small *petechiæ*; she had frequent stools, which were extremely offensive, and her little remains of strength were every hour still more and more exhausted.

It was agreed that she should take the Fixed Air in the same way I had ordered it for the two preceding patients.

March 21. The good effects of this medicine were evident, though the symptoms were still urgent and alarming: the stools less frequent, but offensive; the pulse 130, and not so languid: in other respects the patient was not much altered.

23. The *petechiæ* disappearing, the looseness diminished, and the stools much less offensive; pulse 110; sleeps and gets strength. The medicine was now to be given only every four hours.

24. Stronger

24. Stronger and better, pulse 100, head much clearer, and the tongue has more of its natural red.

26. Pulse 85; and from this time the fever entirely left her. She took no other medicine, and had no relapse.

I have directed Fixed Air, both in hospital and private practice, for a variety of patients, in fevers attended with symptoms of putrefaction, and with success. It would be superfluous to enter into a numerous detail of particular histories; I shall only therefore relate one instance more of the happy effects of Fixed Air in putrid fevers, and in which the fever was accompanied with a very alarming putrid *diarrhœa*.

CASE IV.

December 1772, Mr. Birdfall, of Ormond-street, Liverpool, on the nineteenth day of a fever, to which there had been an imperfect crisis on the fourteenth, began to be restless, and complained of great

great pains in the bowels, which were soon accompanied with frequent loose stools of a greyish black colour, extremely offensive, and joined with an almost constant *tenesmus*. These painful evacuations continued to be very frequent for 30 hours, but without diminishing the fever, or giving the least relief to the patient; on the contrary, the strength was much exhausted, and the heat, thirst, and frequency of the pulse much increased; there was an inexpressible languor, restlessness and anxiety, and the danger was great and immediate.

In this very urgent situation, it was necessary as expeditiously as possible to correct the putrid ferment, check the evacuations, and relieve the constant and painful *tenesmus*.

One scruple of salt of tartar, and the same quantity of sugar dissolved in half an ounce of water, and half an ounce of lemon juice, were given every hour in the state of effervescence. After four doses, the pains were much abated, the putrid ferment

ferment corrected, and the evacuations less frequent and less offensive.

The medicine was now given every third hour ; and in thirty hours, this train of alarming symptoms was at an end ; and the patient recovered without any further difficulty.

In cases similar to this, should the *tenesmus* remain after the putrid ferment is corrected, an opiate restraining clyster might be administered with safety and advantage.

It appears from the preceding histories, that Fixed Air is a powerful antiseptic ; that it is a medicine of considerable efficacy in putrid fevers ; and that, by correcting acrimony, it raises the pulse, and diminishes the frequency. It likewise appears from the last case, that in fevers accompanied with a putrid *diarrhœa*, Fixed Air, as obtained from salt of tartar by giving it with lemon juice in a state of effervescence, is equally efficacious, and
may

may be more easily and expeditiously administered than by clyster.

§ 2. *Small-pox and Measles attended with symptoms of malignancy.*

The secondary fever in the small-pox is often accompanied with dangerous symptoms of the putrid kind, and is a source of great mortality in this very fatal disease. The learned Dr. Freind recommends the free use of purgatives as soon as the pustules begin to crust, and during the continuance of the fever. (s) I have often experienced the good effects of this judicious practice; and have generally also at the same time, given wine liberally, both as an antiseptic, and as particularly useful in supporting the strength of the patient, during the copious evacuations produced by the purgatives.

I have likewise found Fixed Air a medicine of singular efficacy in this stage of the small-pox; and have selected the following

(s) Johannes Freind *de purgantibus* in secunda variolarum confluentium febre, &c.

lowing history from a number of others, in which Fixed Air was given with advantage.

CASE V.

Ann Forbes, servant to Mr. Hume, of York-street, Liverpool, had the *confluent small-pox* in August 1773. The weather was extremely hot, and the symptoms so very unfavourable, that there did not appear the most distant hope of her recovery. Particular care was taken to have a constant supply of fresh air, and the antiphlogistic treatment was strictly pursued during the inflammatory fever. The disease was now advancing into the putrid stage, and the second fever commenced with little or no appearance of suppuration.

Notwithstanding every precaution with respect to the free access of air, change of linen, and every circumstance of cleanliness, the unlimited use of oranges, lemonade and wine negus, this poor creature was the most miserable object I ever beheld. She became extremely offensive,
and

and had the appearance of one continued mass of *putrid ichor*; the pulse small and rapid, and she had a constant restlessness with inexpressible anxiety.

A purgative was directed, and a glass of sweet mountain after every stool. The symptoms, however, became more alarming, the offensiveness was almost intolerable, and she was frequently sick, agitated, trembling, and like one about to expire. In this urgent situation, I determined to try the effects of Fixed Air, and it was given in the manner already mentioned.

The nurse and attendants soon observed an agreeable change. In 24 hours the putrid stench was much diminished, the breath of the patient was not near so offensive, and the chamber was very tolerable, compared with what it had hitherto been. In two days more she was still much better; and by repeating the purgative, giving wine occasionally, and persevering in the use of Fixed Air, her recovery was surprisingly speedy and perfect.

When

When the patient has been so young as to render it impracticable to give the salt of tartar and lemon juice, I have directed the naked body to be held over an effervescing mixture, or a stream of Fixed Air to be applied successively to different parts of the body, and, by the use of these means, have found the putrid symptoms powerfully corrected.

For the two following cases, I am indebted to my ingenious friend Dr. Haygarth, of Chester, an accurate and judicious observer both of the nature of diseases, and of the effects of medicines.

CASE VI.

On March 21, 1776, at ten in the morning, I was desired to visit Master Davies, a year and a half old, in the small-pox. It was the 6th day of the fever, and 4th of the eruption; the pustules were numerous, but distinct: he had a looseness, but no alarming symptom, except two large black pustules on his loins. The next morning there were ten; that evening, twenty; and the following morn-

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ing,

ing, which was the eighth; I reckoned thirty black pustules, of different sizes, on his hips and loins.

On my first seeing the patient, I ordered him to take, every three hours, an ounce of an *aqua mephitica alkalina*, which contained a scruple of salt of tartar, supersaturated with Fixed Air, and sufficiently sweetened; and immediately after this, half an ounce of lemon juice made palatable with syrup of oranges. He was also directed to drink plentifully of malt tea. After the 8th day, when these medicines had been taken 36 hours, no more black spots appeared, though the medicine was then omitted from the neglect of the nurse.

On the 16th day, when the small-pox were falling off, twenty of the above-mentioned black pustules were converted into as many ulcers of various sizes on his hips and loins. In seven of these, round columns of black mortified flesh still remained; the largest of which were half an inch in perpendicular depth, and about

about three fourths of an inch in circumference at top, and broader at bottom. They were separated on all sides from the cylindrical ulcers which contained them, some of which appeared to be two inches in circumference.

I now ordered the alkaline salt, in the proportion above described, to be dissolved in a cold infusion of peruvian bark instead of water, and which was made not unpalatable by the Fixed Air and syrup. An ounce was taken punctually every four hours, and a proportional quantity of the lemon juice julep was drank immediately after it. All the mortified sloughs soon separated, and the ulcers soon healed.

CASE VII.

Master R. M. two years old, after an indisposition of two months, denoted by want of appetite, restless hot nights, wan complexion, and sunk eyes, was seized with sneezing, a cough, a fever, and an eruption which appeared to be the measles.

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During

During this illness, he was vomited at three different times with emetic tartar, and always with manifest advantage in relieving his breath, cough, and fever; he took two gentle purges during the eruption, and two after; but was never bled.

On May 22, 1776, six days after the eruption disappeared, there came on his legs, thighs, hips, back and arms, a great number of broad livid spots under the skin, some of them as large as the palm of the hand. Four days before, innumerable small purple spots, like old flea-bites, were seen on all parts of his body. A small ulcer had been observed some time in one corner of his mouth, which became gradually worse, and now (May 22) appeared like a large black mortified slough, surrounded with a considerable swelling of the lips, and adjoining cheek; the lips bled frequently. On this day, a large black spot appeared on the chin, which spouted out blood from various points; and became a black scab, three or more inches in circumference. He had also the chincough.

In

In these circumstances, gr. iv. of fixed alkali, supersaturated with Fixed Air, were taken in half an ounce of water every two or three hours, and a draught of lemonade after each dose. Three days after, gr. vi. of alkali were given every two hours. These orders were executed so punctually, that 240 grains or half an ounce of the alkaline salt had been taken in six days. At which time, May 28, both the livid and purple spots had nearly vanished; the lips were greatly advanced in a healing state; the chin had a dry scab, which dropped off two days after, and left nearly a whole skin; neither his lips nor chin had bled for two days. His appetite was good, except during some feverish accessions which returned irregularly. In every other respect he gradually recovered, except the chincough, which daily increased; but this disease also ceased in a few weeks.

The doctor suggests, from this case, as far as a single case can give instruction, that Fixed Air might probably be an useful remedy in the epidemical putrid mea-

fles ; a distemper lately described in a masterly manner by his learned friend Dr. Watson, in the London Medical Inquiries.

The following is an extract also from one of Dr. Haygarth's letters, written in December 1777.—“ I think myself much obliged to you, for suggesting the use of Fixed Air as an antiseptic in the small-pox. To a patient in a bad confluent kind, I ordered the alkaline and acid juleps ; and the child's mother, who was not told what effect the medicine was intended to have, presently remarked, that it had made the breath much sweeter. I cannot so far flatter myself as to think that it will prevent the second fever ; but I assure you, much beyond my hopes, this patient had scarcely any signs of it. On the 11th, 12th, and 14th days of the disease, her pulse beat no more, when I reckoned them, than from 72 to 80, though she is only five years old. She afterwards was hot occasionally for a short time ; and on the 16th, her pulse was 100, which was the

the most frequent I ever felt it, during this stage of the disease.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Sandbach to Dr. Haygarth.

“ The small-pox patient you attended (viz. Master D——) was in a truly alarming situation. You may remember a number of the pustules on the breech became gangrenous, and formed pretty deep eschars, the discharge from which was very considerable and very offensive, the child extremely feverish, and much emaciated.

“ In two days after taking the infus. per. alkal. meph. and acid julep, the feverish symptoms abated, the discharge was somewhat diminished, the gangrenes put on a more favourable aspect, and the eschars soon after separated.

“ The extraordinary good effects of this medicine in the above case, induced me to make trial of it in the following one :

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C A S E

CASE VIII.

“ Sept. 5th, 1777, I was called to a young man (19 years of age) labouring under the confluent small-pox. It was the 11th day of the disease from the eruption, he had taken no medicines except what had been administered by an old nurse, under whose management he had been the whole of his illness. She had, I believe, kept him very warm, and shut out as much as possible all communication of external air, that of the room was exceeding offensive; the patient's face was covered almost entirely with a dark-coloured scab, *petechiæ* were observable on many parts of the body of a livid hue, a number of the pustules on the arms, legs and body, had run together, and formed large bladders, some the size of a crown piece, filled with a dark-coloured serum; the pulse was extremely quick and small, the tongue dry and black, great restlessness, *subsultus tendinum*, with some degree of delirium. Under these circumstances I had little to expect from medicines of any kind; I however ordered him the infus. per. alk. meph. and acid julep.

“ Sept.

“ Sept. 6. Fever much abated, patient less delirious, several of the bladders had burst during the night; every symptom more favourable. — From this time he grew daily better; he continued the use of the medicines till the 19th inst. without any complaint intervening, except a tickling cough, which soon left him; he remained in a feeble state some time.

“ I have frequently given the above medicine in ill-conditioned ulcers and abscesses happening after the small-pox, with great advantage, where there has been every reason to dread an approaching hectic.”

§ III. GANGRENE.

In the three last cases which have been related, and in which there was a strong gangrenous disposition, Fixed Air was given with evident good effect; and my friend Dr. Percival has favoured me with the following history of a *mortification of the leg*, in which Fixed Air was administered, after other powerful medicines had been tried in vain.

C A S E

CASE IX.

Mr. O——, aged about 60 years, of a gross habit and with a short neck, had been long subject to an humoral asthma. His difficulty of breathing having increased very much, I was called to his assistance April 6, 1777. From his bloated countenance, oppressed pulse, great breathlessness, diminished secretion of urine, and from a slight swelling of his legs, I immediately apprehended that he laboured under an *anasarca* of the lungs. A blister between the shoulders had been applied by Mr. Henry his apothecary, who had likewise administered several active remedies.

Purgatives, expectorants, and diuretics were tried till April 18, but without any apparent good effect. The patient's countenance was now livid, his pulse scarcely perceptible; his breathing very laborious; and he was generally asleep, unless roused by his attendants. Orders were given to apply blisters to each leg; and to take every four hours a draught, the chief ingredients of which were oxymel of squills, dulcified

dulcified spirit of nitre, and compound juniper water.

April 19. The blisters had discharged an extraordinary quantity of *serum*, and the patient had voided several pints of urine. His breathing was now tolerably easy; his expectoration copious; the drowsiness had left him; and he had almost recovered his natural countenance and complexion. These favourable symptoms continued till the 27th, when a violent *erysipelatous* inflammation came on both his legs, and the succeeding day a *mortification* appeared, and spread rapidly on the outside of one of them, opposite to the part which had been blistered. I was at this time absent from Manchester; and Mr. White was called to the assistance of my patient. He scarified the leg, applied the usual dressings to it, and directed the common fomentation, with camphorated spirit of wine; and a saline draught, with tincture of bark, to be taken every three hours.

April 30. I found the patient in the circumstances above described, with a quick

quick and hard pulse, dry skin, and other symptoms of fever. The mortification was enlarging itself every way, and the lividness extended to the middle of the thigh. V. S. was directed; and a scruple of nitre, with 15 grains of cicuta, were given every four or five hours.

May 1. Every appearance was more unfavourable; and the case of our patient seemed, both to Mr. White and to myself, to be desperate. I suggested the trial of Fixed Air; and prescribed half a dram of salt of wormwood, with a sufficient quantity of the juice of lemons, to be taken in the state of effervescence every two hours; hoping that this remedy might act as an antiseptic, febrifuge, and diuretic. The patient was also desired to drink freely of *seltzer water*.

May 2. The fever was abated, the progress of the mortification checked, and the putrid stench corrected.

May 3. The sores began to discharge good matter; sensibility was restored to
the

the whole leg and thigh ; fresh granulations succeeded ; and the parts from this time healed slowly and kindly. The internal use of Fixed Air was continued about a fortnight.

Mr. Power, of Polefworth, successfully treated two cases of mortification with fermenting cataplasms. Flour, honey, and water, were mixed into a paste, set by the fire till they began to ferment, and then applied to the parts affected. (t)

§ 4. *Ulcerous fore-throat.*

The ulcerous fore-throat occurs more frequently, but appears to be less malignant than it was about the middle of the present century, when Dr. Fothergill published his excellent observations on this disease. The fever, however, is sometimes still malignant, and the ulcerated parts disposed to degenerate into the gangrenous state. When this is the case, the most powerful antiseptics are indicated, and, though assiduously administered both internally

(t) Medical Transactions, Vol. III.

ternally and externally, they are too often insufficient to check the progress of the disease.

Mr. White, in his valuable *Treatise on the Management of Pregnant and Lying-in Women*, observes, that much advantage has been derived from fumigating the ulcers with Fixed Air : (*u*) and Mr. Henry removed a very large and deep slough in the putrid fore-throat, and healed the ulcer more expeditiously by the inspiration of Fixed Air, than by any other method. (*w*) I have likewise experienced the same good effects from Fixed Air, as detached in the effervescing draughts made with salt of tartar and lemon juice, and repeating the dose every two or three hours. Fixed Air, thus administered, acts both as a topical and general remedy ; it checks the putrid fever, and brings the ulcerated parts into a benign and healing condition.

I have

(*u*) P. 182, 2d edition.

(*w*) See Mr. Henry's ingenious Experiments and Observations, &c. p. 127.

I have just received the following intelligence on this subject from Dr. Haygarth. "In a late instance, the respiring of Fixed Air, detached from chalk by the vitriolic acid, seemed remarkably efficacious in removing and in preventing the regeneration of a *black sordes*, that had covered the fauces, roof of the mouth, tongue and teeth, in a fever that had many other symptoms which denoted an uncommon degree of putrefaction. This putrid fever had been preceded by an ulcerous fore throat, and a violent *phrenitis*. In two other putrid fevers that have since occurred, the respiration of Fixed Air appeared very beneficial in removing this *black sordes* from the mouth."

The same Physician sent me the following.

CASE X.

"I had lately a patient, on whom Fixed Air seemed to have a remarkably good effect. A boy five years old, three weeks before I saw him, had been attacked by an ulcerous fore throat, and
scarlet

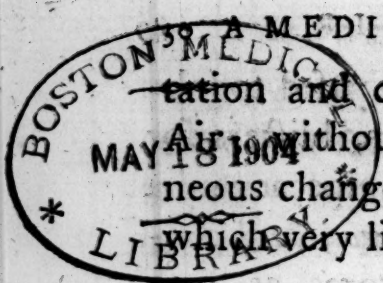
scarlet fever, during which I believe he had taken few or no antiseptic remedies. I was consulted for various ailments which were the consequence of these diseases, and appeared to proceed from a *dissolved state of the blood*. During the fortnight before I saw him, he had frequent hæmorrhages from the nose. His urine was in sufficient quantity, and yet contained a sediment which was in bulk equal to a third part of the whole. The urine, while warm, was very red; and the sediment, on dropping, was of a dark brown or rather black colour. These circumstances denoted that it contained a considerable admixture of blood. He had large, frequent, liquid stools. There was a copious serous effusion into most of the cavities of the body; his belly was increased four or five inches in circumference, and a fluctuation was perceivable on percussion; he had great difficulty in breathing, which was remarkably increased on the least motion; when falling asleep, he was frequently roused with a sense of immediate suffocation; he was anasarcaous from head to foot.

“ Various

box: "Various remedies were used to obviate different symptoms, as, blisters for his difficulty of breathing; ipecacuanha and rhubarb for his *diarrhæa*; and diuretics for his dropical symptoms, as, crystals of tartar, spirit of nitre, and friction of the abdomen with olive oil, and spirit of turpentine. But Fixed Air appeared to be the remedy the most efficacious in restoring his health; which he recovered almost perfectly in a week after he began to take it. The *alkaline* and *acid* juleps were administered pretty regularly; and I attribute much good effect to the following method of exhibiting wort in a *fermenting state*. Less than an equal bulk of wort was drawn from the malt, namely, from six pints of malt, about five pints of wort. With a pint of this wort, a tea-spoonful of yeast was well mixed, the vessel was covered close, and placed near the fire. In less than an hour it began to ferment, and was drank in that state. This patient took about a pint every 24 hours. I am persuaded that the wort is greatly improved by this process. Yeast excites in the wort a vinous fermentation.

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tion and copious generation of Fixed Air without such addition, its spontaneous change is into an acetous state, by which every little Fixed Air is evolved."

§ 5. *Pulmonary Consumption.*

Dr. Percival has tried Fixed Air in more than thirty cases of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*. The hectic fever was in several instances abated, and the matter expectorated became less offensive and better digested (x); he ingenuously confesses however, that he has not been so fortunate as to cure one single patient by this remedy (y). Dr. Withering informs Dr. Percival, that he has been more successful; that one phthifical patient was intirely recovered by inspiring Fixed Air; that another was rendered much better; and that a third, whose case was truly deplorable, seemed to be kept alive by it for more than two months (z).

Dr.

(x) I have myself several times made trial of Fixed Air in the phthisis pulmonalis. It seemed to abate the hectic fever, but to aggravate the cough. F.

(y) *Essays Medic. and Exp.* vol. 2, p. 72.

(z) *Ibid.* p. 73.

Dr. Hulme has likewise given this remedy in hectic fevers, attended with pulmonary complaints, and he thinks with success (a).

With respect to my own experience of the effects of Fixed Air in pulmonary consumptions, I have never met with one instance, in which the patient recovered by the use of this remedy, when the disease originated from tubercles. But in cases of abscess in the lungs, whether from peripneumony or accidental injury, I have seen very salutary effects from Fixed Air.

C A S E XI.

Fuller Turkey, about forty years of age, was made an out-patient of the hospital, November 25th, 1773. He was a sailor, and had been cruelly treated nine or ten months before, when out at sea. He was thrown down, and received such violent blows, when in this situation, that several of the ribs on the right side

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were

(a) A safe and easy remedy, &c. p. 17.

were broken, and the lungs much injured. The consequence of which was, that he had great pain in the side, a very painful cough, and spit blood frequently, and in large quantities. When I first saw him, the *hæmoptoe* had ceased, but the cough and pain were worse, the respiration very difficult, the breath very offensive, with a copious expectoration of purulent matter, night sweats, and the pulse from 120 to 130.

Bleeding in small quantities, emetics, anodynes, demulcents, had not the least power to check the progress of the disease; so that by December the fourth he was become extremely weak, and not able to quit his bed; the respiration still more difficult and suffocating, the breath so offensive as to taint the whole room, and the pulse still more frequent.

He was now directed to receive into the lungs, the Fixed Air of chalk detached by the acid of vitriol, and to take the salt of tartar and lemon juice in the state of effervescence three times a day.

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In seven days, the cough was more moderate, the respiration easier, the spitting, hectic, and night-sweats diminished, and the breath not at all offensive. In four weeks more, he had gotten strength and flesh, and was free from his pulmonary affections.

CASE XII.

About the same time with the above patient, a young gentleman was under my care, on account of an abscess in the right lobe of the lungs. There were repeated collections of matter, and repeated ruptures, with great discharges of blood as well as pus. The breath was intolerably offensive, the cough very painful and troublesome, with hectic and sweats.

This patient recovered, and received evident benefit from the effervescing draughts, and the inspiration of Fixed Air.

§ 6. SEA SCURVY.

The scurvy, properly so called, is a disease which in this climate, rarely occurs on land, especially to those who live on fresh vegetables and sound animal food. I have met, however, with some cases of the true scurvy, to which none of the usual and known causes of this disease appeared to have contributed. In the Summer of the year 1776, I was consulted for a young lady who had the following complaints; purple spots on the arms and legs, cramps and pains in the limbs, pulse small but not frequent, oppression on the breast, debility, fœtid breath, with soft and spongy gums, from which there were considerable hemorrhages. This patient drank water saturated with Fixed Air, took the effervescent draughts, and was allowed to eat ripe fruit at pleasure; she was perfectly recovered in the course of three weeks. Many seamen, afflicted with the scurvy, on coming into port have been under my care, and have been cured by the effervescent draughts, or by
proper

proper doses of Mr. Bewly's mephitic julep washed down with lemonade.

Dr. Macbride, who has been very laudably attentive to the means of checking the ravages of the scurvy during long voyages, recommended some years ago the use of *wort* or *infusion of malt*. "Every kind of recent vegetable, says the Doctor, that can be taken in the way of diet, will cure the scurvy; *wort*, or *infusion of malt*, is similar in it's qualities to the fresh juices of many of these, and therefore ought to produce similar effects: let this infusion be substituted for the fresh juices, and observe whether it cures the scurvy; for if it does, then a remedy for this disease, need never be wanting; because malt, when well dried, will remain sound for years, may be carried to sea, and always kept in readiness, in case the scurvy should break out among the crew" (b).

It was difficult to get such trials of the *wort* to be made, as were necessary to
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(b) Appendix to Dr. Macbride's Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic, p. 639.

confirm the truth of this ingenious theory and answer the benevolent expectations of its author. This however appears at last to be accomplished. Dr. Macbride has favoured me with the following account of the present state of his evidence, with respect to the efficacy of the wort.

“ The first account that I had of the wort's having been tried at sea, was from the surgeon of his Majesty's ship Jason, in April 1772; and the second was received in a few months afterwards, from the surgeon of the Nottingham East-India-man. Both of these, I presume, you must have seen, as I published the Cases, which were ten in number, soon after they came into my hands, in a small pamphlet, under the title of *an historical account of a new method of treating the scurvy at sea*; and again, in 1772, as an appendix to a book, which I called *a methodical introduction to the theory and practice of physic*.

“ I did imagine that these Cases (six of which are sufficiently conclusive in favour of

of the wort) would have gone near to establish the credit of the malt infusion as an antiscorbutic; but my expectations, it seems, were rather too sanguine, since I find they did not serve to convince the person whom of all others I could have wished to be convinced, namely, Dr. Lind; who still continues to pronounce, "that it is not probable a remedy for the scurvy will ever be discovered from a preconceived hypothesis, or by speculative men in the closet." And he complains, moreover, "of the mischief done by an attachment to delusive theories." *See the preface to the third edition of his Treatise on the Scurvy.*

"In the same appendix, you have some little account of the success of the wort on board the Queen East-Indiaman; as also a short abstract of the journals, delivered in at the Admiralty Office, by the surgeons of the Dolphin, Swallow, and Endeavour: together with a remarkable history communicated by Dr. Fothergill, wherein the efficacy of the wort was very conspicuous.

" Since

“ Since the time of the last-mentioned publication, I have received the journal of Mr. Skiddy, surgeon of the Intrepid man of war, on a voyage to India, in 1772; and that of Mr. Patten, surgeon of the Resolution, during her late voyage to the southern hemisphere, of which we have the two-fold history, by Capt. Cooke and Mr. Forster.

“ Mr. Skiddy gives a very distinct account of about twenty scorbutic patients, though he says there was more than double that number on his sick list. It appears that the ship was but scantily provided with water, and for that reason he could not afford more than two quarts in the day of the infusion, to such of the sick as stood most in need of it, and three pints to those whose distresses were less urgent. Only two patients of the whole number could be said to recover, while the ship continued at sea, but all of them were kept alive, and in most the progress of the disease appears to have been retarded; insomuch, that when the sick were landed at Madagascar, they every man

re-

recovered, in a very short time. Mr. Skiddy mentions his surprize, on finding that few of his patients who took the wort, were purged by it; but he accounts for this circumstance, from their being suffered to live too much on flour and water boiled up together, and to eat too freely of a crude kind of pastry, which the sailors call dough-boys (or dumplings) and pandowdles, which are cakes made of only flour and water, and fried in beef fat.

“ This regimen, no doubt, would counteract the laxative quality of the wort, and consequently render it less efficacious.

“ With respect to the success of the wort on board the Resolution, the public is already pretty well informed, from the two histories of the voyages already mentioned, and from Sir John Pringle's discourse annexed to Capt. Cooke's account. But the surgeon's journal, in my possession, is still more explicit and satisfactory;

tory; for whereas Captain Cooke makes a doubt whether the wort will cure the scurvy in an advanced state, at sea; the cases in Mr. Patten's journal demonstrate, that it will; and he expresses his opinion, that the wort (if the malt be found, and the infusion properly prepared,) will seldom fail to accomplish a cure, even though the ship should happen to be kept out at sea; and he thinks that when it has failed, the disappointment has been owing, either to the unsoundness of the malt, inattention with respect to preparing the infusion, or not administering it in sufficient quantity. There will, no doubt, however, sometimes occur such an untoward combination of severe weather, scarcity of water, bad provisions, and a crowded ship, that even the most approved antiscorbutics, if they were to be had, must fall short of their usual effects; as seems to have been the case on board the Swallow, in her passage across the Pacific ocean; and in the Talbot East-Indiaman, according to Mr. Clarke's account, in his book entitled,

obser-

observations on the diseases, in long voyages, to hot climates." (c)

The following case was communicated to Dr. Haygarth by Mr. Dawson, of Sedburgh, Yorkshire, whom the Doctor represents as distinguished for his knowledge in medicine, and other branches of natural philosophy.

CASE XII.

" Last September I was called to a boy, about 14 years of age, who had a violent hemorrhage from his nose. When I saw him the bleeding was over, but it had been so profuse, that his strength was very much reduced. He was covered all over with purple or livid spots, many of them the breadth of a silver threepence ; his

(c) Extract of a letter from Dr. Macbride to the author.

While it was in the press, I heard, with deep concern, that he was no more. The loss of a Physician of learning, integrity, and humanity, with a happy genius for enquiry and observation, in the prime of *medical life* and devoted to the duties of his profession, is a misfortune to his friends, to the faculty, and to mankind. Such was my truly amiable and ingenious friend Dr. Macbride !

his fingers and toes did not escape. Upon his breast, one half, at least was covered with them. His breath was extremely offensive, his breathing laborious, and his gums were so spongy, that the slightest touch made them bleed. His pulse between 130 and 140. These symptoms presented themselves immediately upon inspecting him. Upon inquiry of his nurse, she informed me, that his stools were very black and foetid; and she shewed me his water, which deposited an inky sediment.

“ I ordered him to be kept in a half-sitting posture in bed, slightly covered, the windows and door open. The acid elixir of vitriol and bark were attempted to be given, but he could not be prevailed upon to take them. I therefore gave him 12 or 15 grains of salt of tartar, dissolved in water, and saturated with the mephitic acid; and immediately after, such a quantity of lemon juice, diluted with water, and made pleasant with sugar, as would saturate the salt. This dose was repeated every two, three, or four hours.

“ I

“ I likewise attempted to make use of Fixed Air, in the manner recommended by Dr. Rotherham, but his breathing was so difficult he could not bear it. However, a mixture of chalk and water, into which oil of vitriol was poured, was frequently carried into the room where he lay.

“ No other means but those above-mentioned, together with an antiseptic diet, were made use of; and they had the desired effect, for he grew every day a little better, till his health was perfectly recovered in seven or eight weeks time.”

In a subsequent letter he writes, “ I have had a putrid case lately, similar to that I sent you, which I treated in the same manner, and with the same success. It was a child between four and five years old, who would take neither bark nor the mineral acids, but there was no difficulty in administering *any* quantity of Fixed Air.”

Dr.

Dr. Hulme recommends the following method of administering Fixed Air, for the cure of the scurvy at sea :

“ Take of pure salt of tartar one ounce (troy weight) dissolve it in sixteen ounces of common water ; and call it the *alkaline mixture*. Also, take of weak spirit of vitriol two ounces (in measure) of common water fourteen ounces, so as to make in the whole sixteen ounces, to be called the *acid mixture*. Let the patient take half an ounce (in measure) of the *alkaline mixture*, in three ounces of common water, four times a day ; and immediately afterwards, let him take half an ounce of the *acid mixture*, in the same quantity of water ; and continue these medicines, till the scorbutic symptoms disappear, and the patient's strength be restored ; which may be expected to happen in about the space of three weeks. If occasion should require, the dose may be increased to double the quantity. In this composition the acid, by design, is made predominant.” (c)

Dr.

(c) A safe and easy remedy, &c. p. 11.

Dr. Hulme relates the history of one scorbutic patient, whose complaints were removed by the use of this medicine.

After having thus treated of the effects of Fixed Air in diseases of the putrid class, I shall in the two subsequent sections, as a further illustration of this subject, make some observations and experiments on putrefaction.

SECTION IV.

Of PUTREFACTION, the PUTRID EFFLUVIUM, and the means of correcting the PUTRID EFFLUVIUM.

Putrefaction is the great process appointed by the CREATOR, for the resolution of animal and vegetable substances into the elements from which they were first formed. By this process, the oak and the bramble, the cedar and the hyssop, fruits whether delicious and nutritive, or acrid and poisonous, the most beautiful of the human species, and the most deformed of any of the other tribes of animals, are all reduced to one common lot ; nor are

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the

the elements to which they return to be distinguished from each other.

This resolution of bodies, when philosophically considered, is equally wonderful with their formation; and is alike governed by regular and invariable laws. Every seed produces its own plant, and every animal brings forth one of its own species; they live, they are nourished, and each retains its individual nature; they die, they decay, return to their elementary state, and are again employed as the constituent parts of other vegetables and other animals. Such, with respect to the material part of the creation, is the amazing circle of Life and Death! A circle in which Nature keeps her steady rounds, and moves agreeable to laws fixed by the ALMIGHTY.

Sir *Isaac Newton* very aptly illustrates this stability in the Laws of Nature.
 “ While the primitive particles of matter
 “ continue entire, they may compose bo-
 “ dies of one and the same nature and
 “ texture

“ texture in all ages : but should they
 “ wear away or break in pieces, the na-
 “ ture of things depending on them would
 “ be changed. Water and earth com-
 “ posed of old worn particles and frag-
 “ ments of particles, would not be of the
 “ same nature and texture now, with
 “ water and earth composed of entire
 “ particles in the beginning. And there-
 “ fore, that Nature may be lasting, the
 “ changes of corporeal things are to be
 “ placed only in the various separations
 “ and new affociations and motions of
 “ these permanent particles ; compound
 “ bodies being apt to break, not in the
 “ midst of solid particles, but where those
 “ particles are laid together, and only
 “ touch in a few points.” (d)

During the resolution of bodies by pu-
 trefaction, a considerable proportion of
 their parts is volatilised ; and the *effluvia*
 thus thrown off, are more or less pern-
 cious, according to the circumstances

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which

(d) See Sir Isaac Newton's *Queries*, at the end of his
Optics, 8vo. 3d edition, page 376.

which accompany the putrefactive process.

1. *Animal effluvia*, from the living body even in health, are not to be considered as innocent. When accumulated, and repeatedly respired, they are well known to be prejudicial to the animal œconomy, diminish the energy of the brain and nervous system, and weaken the action of the heart and arteries. Hence the pale complexions, numerous diseases, and anticipated deaths, of those who inhabit large towns and populous cities.

2. *Church-yards* are another source of noxious *effluvia*. These are generally formed in the midst of crowded towns; and the more crowded the towns, the more constantly are they broken up. One generation is removed to make room for another; and I have seen bodies yet *green in death*, forced from the grave, and exposed to the open day! Health, humanity, decency, cry aloud against such barbarities.

3. *In*

3. In *Poor-houses, Charity-schools*, and other places in which numbers are crowded under the same roof, and sleep in the same apartment, the pernicious effects of putrid *effluvia* are likewise easily traced. There is something peculiarly disagreeable and debilitating in the smell of such apartments. Hence probably we are led to the principal cause why scrophulous complaints are so prevalent in charity-schools and poor-houses; for as the children are constantly surrounded with an acrid atmosphere of their own effluvia, their constitutions are vitiated, and an early and habitual debility produced.

It is an observation made by Dr. Priestley, that "young mice will always live much longer than old ones, or than those which are full grown, when they are confined in the same quantity of air. I have sometimes known a young mouse to live six hours in the same circumstances in which an old mouse has not lived one." (e) With respect to the hu-

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man

(e) Experiments on Air, vol. 1. p. 72.

man species, in situations somewhat analogous to the above, the effects appear to be the reverse; for in crowded and ill-aired poor-houses, old people are comparatively little injured, while the children become weak and sickly; and when putrid fevers break out in such places, the young subjects are generally first attacked.

4. *Hospitals* injudiciously built, and which, from their construction, cannot have a full and free ventilation, are likewise infested with putrid *effluvia*. Hence the source of that fever which is peculiar to hospitals; a fever which may be said to be indigenous, and which will always prevail in proportion to the vitiated state of the air.

On this subject we have some very useful observations by my ingenious friend Mr. Aikin, in his *Thoughts on Hospitals*.

5. In *Jails and Prisons*, where the putrid *effluvia* is still more closely confined,

-fined, the effects are too often fatally marked by the *Jail Fever*. This fever has in some instances been propagated beyond the jails, and produced great havoc; of which the *black affize* at Oxford, in the year 1577, was a dreadful example; when the judges, gentry, and almost all who were present, to the number of three hundred, were killed by a poisonous vapour. This vapour was thought by some to have broken forth from the earth; but more justly supposed, by Lord Bacon, to have been brought by the prisoners out of the jail into the court; for it was observed, that the prisoners were the only persons not injured by this vapour. (f)

6. The *Plague*, which is a fever of a still more malignant nature, arises from the *putrid effluvium* exalted by certain circumstances, and in certain climates, into a yet more dangerous *miasma*; and which, as it spreads, forms the most destructive

F 4 contagion.

(f) Camden. Annal. Regin. Eliz. And Id. Bacon's Natural History, cent. 10, num. 194.

contagion. In some instances, this contagion arrests as it were the vital powers, and proves almost instantly fatal. In the year 1726, an English ship took in goods at Grand Cairo, in the time of the plague's raging there, and carried them to Alexandria. Upon opening one of the bales in a field, two Turks, who were employed in the work, were immediately killed. (g) It was likewise observed, that the porters who opened the infected bales of goods in the lazarettos of Marseilles, died upon the first appearance of infection; they were seized with rigors, tremblings, sickness, vomitings, and giddiness and heaviness of the head; there was an universal languor and inquietude, the pulse low and unequal, and death ensued sometimes in a few hours. (b)

The *putrid effluvium* is thus noxious in different degrees, according to the circumstances which accompany either its production or confinement. Nature is wisely, however, and uniformly employed, in so changing

(g) Mead on the Plague, p. 198.

(b) Idem, p. 186.

changing this product of putrefaction, as to render it generally either innocent or useful. Was not this the case, the quantity accumulated would be soon so great, as to destroy the whole race of mankind.

It is not easy to trace out the steps which nature takes, to accomplish this her salutary purpose, but it is probable that the following will be found to have considerable efficacy.

1. *Dispersion.* The *effluvia* which arise during the putrefactive process, become less and less injurious in proportion as they are dispersed and diluted. Hence the good effects of a free ventilation in hospitals, poor-houses, jails, and wherever animal exhalations are collected; and of brisk gales and high winds, in changing the atmospheres of cities and large towns,

2. *Vegetation.* Air which has been rendered unwholesome by respiration or putrefaction, is meliorated and again made
fit

fit for the support of animal life by the growth of vegetables. This is a discovery, as curious as it is important; and for which we are indebted to the experiments and sagacity of Dr. Priestley. "In no other circumstances have I ever seen vegetation so vigorous as in air freshly and strongly tainted with putrefaction, and which is immediately fatal to animal life. Though these plants have been crowded in jars filled with this air, every leaf has been full of life; fresh shoots have branched out in various directions, and have grown much faster than other similar plants, growing in the same exposure in common air,

"This observation led me to conclude, that plants, instead of affecting the air in the same manner with animal respiration, reverse the effects of breathing, and tend to keep the atmosphere sweet and wholesome, when it is become noxious, in consequence of animals either living and breathing, or dying and putrefying in it." (i)

This

(i) Dr. Priestley's Experiments on Air, vol. 1, p. 86.

This conclusion appears to have been clearly and fully established by Dr. Priestley's subsequent experiments and observations.

3. *The completion of the putrefactive process*, and the consequent return of the putrefying subject to its elementary state, form another means employed by nature for the restoration of noxious air.

By the digestive process, the aliment is so changed as to become a part of the animal which it nourishes; and by the putrefactive process, this animal passes into a state of dissolution, loses its texture and organization, and rises into the air in the form of vapour. Part of this vapour is absorbed by growing vegetables, nourishes and becomes a part of their substance; and thus the air is so far freed from the noxious impregnation. What remains is still further dispersed, and passing, by the wise provision of nature, thro' various changes and combinations, returns to the state of elements; and these elements become again the constituent parts

parts of other vegetables and other animals.

4. *Fire and smoke* have likewise been found powerful correctors of putrid *effluvia*, and of the infectious *miasmata* which excite putrid fevers. The accurate and judicious Dr. Lind says, "I seldom or ever knew a proper application of fire and smoke to be unsuccessful in producing the happy consequence of effectually purifying all tainted places, materials and substances." (k) In another place he says, "a proper application of fire and smoke, is the true means appropriated for the destruction and utter extinction of the most malignant sources of disease. They are besides the greatest purifiers of all bad and tainted air." (l) These however are to be considered rather as artificial than natural means of correcting putrid *effluvia*; and to do it effectually, the heat and smoke of the burning materials, must be long and closely shut up wherever the contagion is supposed to lurk.

5. *Fixed*

(k) Two papers on fevers and infection, p. 44.

(l) Ibid. p. 49.

5. *Fixed Air* has also been supposed to have the power of sweetening the putrid effluvium, and of thus meliorating air which has been tainted by putrefaction. This point will be examined in the next section, which treats of the relation of Fixed Air to putrefaction and the putrid effluvium.

SECTION V.

Of the Effects of FIXED AIR on the PUTREFACTIVE PROCESS and on the PUTRID EFFLUVIUM.

I. A German writer of the last century, relates a singular fact, which proves the antiseptic power of Fixed Air. The waters of *Schwalbach* in the Landgravate of Hesse, are so strongly impregnated with Fixed Air, that it is thrown off in large quantities into some rocky caverns, through which these waters pass before they issue to the day. Merian, in his *Topographia*, takes notice, that every kind of animal substance is preserved in these cells from putrefaction. “ *In æstuosissima etiam*

etiam æstate carnes quascunque absque omni putredine et fœtore conservari." (m)

Merian thus points out the effects of this volatile principle, without being acquainted with the true nature of the principle itself. The Hon. Mr. Boyle was the first who ascertained the *antiseptic* power of some kinds of factitious air ; Sir John Pringle discovered, that putrid substances were *sweetened* by being immersed either in fermenting or effervescing mixtures ; and Dr. Macbride has clearly proved, that it is the *Fixed Air* produced in these mixtures, which recovers putrid substances to a state of sweetness.

Some ingenious conjectures have been made, with respect to the manner in which Fixed Air operates, either in preventing putrefaction, or in sweetening those substances which are already become putrid.

" How are we to explain, says Dr. Percival, the sweetening powers of Fixed Air ?

(m) Merian *Topographia Hassiæ*. p. 123, et 127.

Air? An eminent philosopher seems to hint that Fixed Air may act as a *menstruum* for the putrid *effluvium*, and thus imbibe or discharge it from the septic body." (n)

Mr. Henry likewise says, "There appears to be some degree of probability, that Fixed Air, in restoring sweetness to putrid bodies, produces this effect, by acting as a *menstruum* to the putrid *effluvia*." (o) This supposition was suggested to Mr. Henry by the following experiment: "a piece of putrid beef, after having been suspended in an atmosphere of Fixed Air for thirteen hours, was very considerably, though not entirely sweetened. *But the air in the bottle seemed to have acquired all the putrid smell of which the flesh had been deprived.*" (p)

Now if the sweetening power of Fixed Air, arises from its acting as a *menstruum* to the putrid *effluvium*, whence is it, that in putrid fevers, in which the whole
habit

(n) Essays Medic. and Exper. vol. 2. p. 83.

(o) Experiments and observations, p. 142.

(p) Henry's Exp. and Observ. p. 122.

habit is affected, the putrid process is checked by even small quantities of Fixed Air, taken either by the mouth or administered in clysters? We cannot suppose, that the putrid effluvium, in consequence of its strong affinity with Fixed Air, is abstracted from the whole system; or if it was, that it would be rendered innoxious; for it appears from Mr. Henry's Experiment, that it still retains its offensive smell, tho' united with Fixed Air. Besides *mere abstraction* of the putrid effluvium affords only a partial solution of the question; and does not explain, whence it is that the *further production* of the putrid effluvium is prevented: an effect, which does not proceed from abstraction, but from the power which Fixed Air actually possesses, *of putting a stop to the putrefactive process*. For if the cause be thus removed, the effect will cease of course. Hitherto, therefore, no further advance has been made on this subject, than to ascertain, *that Fixed Air destroys the putrefactive fermentation*.

As

As to the explanation of that power in Fixed Air, by which it *retards* or even *prevents* putrefaction, nothing satisfactory appears yet to have been suggested.

Dr. Alexander has endeavoured to establish a very extraordinary doctrine, which is, that bodies are preserved from putrefaction by being surrounded with putrid matter. Conformable to this idea, Doctor Percival conjectures, (q) “ that
“ Fixed Air may restrain and even pre-
“ vent putrefaction, without possessing
“ any inherent antiseptic quality. For
“ by surrounding the putrescent substance
“ with that kind of air, which it yields
“ by putrefaction, and which requires
“ some vehicle to discharge or carry it off,
“ the separation of it is prevented, and
“ the body thus retained in its original
“ state.” Dr. Priestley likewise says, “ I
“ think it probable enough, that putrid
“ matter, as Dr. Alexander has endea-
“ voured to prove, will preserve other
“ substances from putrefaction; because
G “ being

(q) Essays Med. and Exp. vol. 2, p. 81.

“ being already saturated with the putrid
 “ effluvium, it cannot readily take
 “ more.” (s)

To determine this point, I made the following experiments :

EXPERIMENT I.

A piece of fresh mutton was suspended by a thread in a phial which held twenty ounces ; at the bottom of this phial lay some putrid flesh, and the phial was corked. A piece of the same mutton was in like manner suspended in another phial, which contained nothing but common air, and this phial was likewise corked. At the end of twelve hours, I examined the first piece of mutton, after washing it well for five minutes in fresh water, and found it very offensive. The piece in the other phial was perfectly sweet.

EXPERIMENT II.

Two pieces of fresh veal were suspended in the same manner for fifty four hours ;
 that

(r) Exp. and Observ. vol. 1, p. 197.

that in the putrid air was tender and very offensive, while the other piece remained still sweet.

It is surprising to observe the extravagant and even dangerous conclusions, to which medical writers have sometimes been led by false theories or mistaken facts. Of this we have a striking instance in Dr. Alexander's *Experimental Inquiry*, where he quotes two passages, one from Benet and the other from Pictorius. (s) "Among the more rude and barbarous nations, says Dr. Alexander, we frequently meet with customs which at first view seem totally repugnant and irreconcilable to reason; and yet upon considering them more attentively, we generally find that they have some foundation in nature, and have taken their rise from experience and observation. Thus we are told by Alexander Benedictus, that a physician among the Tartars, in the time of a severe plague, ordered all the dogs to be killed and

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" thrown

(s) Exp. Inquiry concerning the causes of putrid diseases, p. 75, 76.

“ thrown into the most public streets and
 “ roads, that the atmosphere might be
 “ filled with a putrid smell ; by which
 “ means, he says, the people were re-
 “ stored to health, and that they continue
 “ still the same practice in like cases. (t)
 “ And similar to this, we are also informed
 “ by Gregorius Pictorius, that he had
 “ heard some person affirm, that in the
 “ time of an epidemic infection, nothing
 “ was better or more salutary, than for
 “ every one to smell, three times a day,
 “ either a necessary-house or a sheep-
 “ house. (u) Is it possible that these
 “ customs, seemingly so contradictory to
 “ reason, could arise from chance ; were
 “ they not rather deduced from observa-
 “ tions similar to those above related con-
 “ cerning excrement and marsh water ?”

Such facts, and such conclusions, require no comment ! They only show to what strange extremes, ingenuity may sometimes be subtilized.

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(t) Alex. Benedict. de Peste. cap. 6.

(u) Greg. Pictor. Dialog. 2, de bona valetudine.

The question whether putrid marshes are or are not unwholesome, is a question of considerable moment; Doctor Priestley therefore, by a clear and conclusive experiment, has proved, that the vapour which arises from putrid water is exceedingly noxious, and thus guards against the mischief which might proceed from a careless belief of the doctrine advanced by Dr. Alexander. "Happening, says Dr. Priestley, to use at Calne a much larger trough of water, for the purpose of my experiments, than I had done at Leeds, and not having fresh water so near at hand as I had there, I neglected to change it, till it turned black and became offensive, but by no means to such a degree, as to determine me from making use of it. In this state of the water, I observed bubbles of air to rise from it, and especially in one place, to which some shelves, that I had in it, directed them; and having set an inverted glass vessel to catch them, in a few days I collected a considerable quantity of this air, which issued spontaneously from the putrid water; and putting nitrous air to it, I

found that no change of colour or diminution ensued, so that it must have been in the highest degree, noxious," (x).

The celebrated Dr. Franklin, has likewise pointed out the pernicious effects of the *Marsh effluvium*. Speaking of the flame which may be lighted up on the surface of some American waters: "I have tried, says this excellent philosopher, the experiment twice here in England, but without success. The first was in a slow running water, with a muddy bottom. The second, in a stagnant water at the bottom of a deep ditch. Being some time employed in stirring this water, I ascribed an intermitting fever, which seized me a few days after, to my breathing too much of that foul air which I stirred up from the bottom, and which I could not avoid while I stooped in endeavouring to kindle it." (y)

II. The effects of Fixed Air on the putrefactive fermentation having been thus considered, the next inquiry is into the

(x) Experiments on Air, vol. 1. p. 198.

(y) Dr. Priestley's Experiments, vol. 1, p. 323.

the effects of this fluid on the *product* of putrefaction or the proper putrid *efflu-
vium*.

It appears to be the general opinion, that Fixed Air meliorates and sweetens air which has been rendered noxious by respiration or putrefaction; and Dr. Priestley's experiments seem to favour this opinion. "Having found, says the Doctor, by several experiments above mentioned, that the proper putrid efflu-
vium is something quite distinct from Fixed Air, and finding, by the experiments of Dr. Macbride, that Fixed Air corrects putrefaction; it occurred to me, that Fixed Air, and air tainted with putrefaction, though equally noxious when separate, might make a wholesome mixture, the one correcting the other; and I was confirmed in this opinion by, I believe, not less than fifty or sixty instances, in which Air, that had been made in the highest degree noxious, by respiration or putrefaction, was so far sweetened, by a mixture of about four times as much Fixed Air, that afterwards mice lived in

it exceedingly well, and in some cases almost as long as in common air.

“ The reason why I do not absolutely conclude, that the restoration of air, in these cases, was the effect of Fixed Air, is, that when I made a trial of the mixture, I sometimes agitated the two kinds of air pretty strongly together, in a trough of water, or at least passed it several times through water, from one jar to another, that the superfluous Fixed Air might be absorbed, not suspecting at that time that the agitation could have any other effect. But having since found, that very violent, and especially long continued agitation in water, without any mixture of Fixed Air, never failed to render any kind of noxious air in some measure fit for respiration, I began to entertain some doubt of the efficacy of Fixed Air in this case. In some cases also, the mixtures of Fixed Air had by no means so much effect on the putrid air, as, from the generality of my observations, I should have expected.

“ Upon

“Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that this process could hardly have succeeded so well as it did with me, and in so great a number of trials, unless Fixed Air have some tendency to correct air tainted with respiration or putrefaction; and it is perfectly agreeable to the analogy of Dr. Macbride’s discoveries, and may naturally be expected from them, that it should have such an effect.” (z)

As Dr. Priestley has suggested a doubt with respect to the conclusiveness of his own experiments, from the circumstance of the two kinds of air being agitated together in water; I determined to repeat the experiments in a manner which could admit of no such doubt. The experiments were made by means of an *eudiometer*, with which I was obligingly furnished by Dr. Falconer. It is a graduated glass tube, about sixteen inches in height, and three fourths of an inch in diameter, and which at the lower end, beneath the graduations, opens into a trumpet-mouth
for

(z) Priestley’s Experiments on Air, vol. 1, p. 98.

for the convenience of standing. The graduated part of the tube is formed into six divisions, each division containing one measure; and each measure is again subdivided into sixteen parts, so that the diminution on the admixture of different kinds of air may be accurately marked.

It is further to be observed, that both the nitrous air and the Fixed Air were fresh made. The nitrous air, from clean copper filings and strong smoking spirit of nitre, diluted with about six times its quantity of water; and that the nitrous acid might be quite pure and free from the marine, it was procured from the crystals of nitre by means of the vitriolic acid.

To determine what diminution a given quantity of Fixed Air suffers, in passing through a column of water of a given height, I made

EXPERIMENT I.

Two measures of Fixed Air in passing through the water in the *eudiometer*, lost
rather

rather more than half a measure: and from four measures tried in the same manner, there was a diminution of one measure. So that a fourth part of a given quantity of Fixed Air is absorbed as it rises through a column of water of about fourteen inches in height.

To ascertain whether there is any diminution on the mixture of Nitrous Air with Fixed Air, I made

EXPERIMENT II.

One measure of Nitrous Air was added to four measures of Fixed Air, and there was a diminution of one sixteenth of a measure. This experiment was several times repeated, and the diminution was always nearly the same.

These particulars being premised, I proceeded to the experiments on the putrid *effluvium* or air tainted with the product of putrefaction.

EXPE-

EXPERIMENT III.

To one measure of highly putrid air, was added one measure of Nitrous Air, and without any diminution; a proof that the putrid air was perfectly noxious.

EXPERIMENT IV.

To one measure of the same putrid air, were added four measures of Fixed Air; and to determine whether the putrid air was meliorated by this addition, one measure of Nitrous Air was added as a test. There was a diminution only of one sixteenth of a measure. This experiment was frequently repeated; and it was always found, that there was no further diminution, than what would have arisen from adding one measure of Nitrous Air to four measures of Fixed Air. Consequently there had been no melioration of the Putrid Air, by its admixture with the Fixed Air.

As I wished to have the result of this experiment clearly ascertained, I requested Mr. Henry, of Manchester, to take the trouble

trouble of repeating it. This request was readily complied with; and Mr. Henry, without being acquainted with the particulars of my experiment, transmitted to me, by letter, the following account of one made by himself.

EXPERIMENT V.

“ One measure of Nitrous Air, added to two of highly Putrid Air, produced no diminution. I then mixed one measure of the same Putrid Air with two measures of Fixed Air, and put it to the test of one measure of Nitrous Air. As soon as they were mixed, I perceived the water to rise in the *eudiometer*, and, on reckoning the diminution which had taken place, I found it to be something more than 1-20th.

“ The air was rendered putrid by placing a piece of mutton in a bottle, which was suffered to putrefy before the bottle was corked. It was then stopped closely from the external air, and never opened till the experiment was made, when it was uncorked under water.”

It

It appears, however, from experiments II. and IV. that the small diminution here marked by Mr. Henry, proceeded from the mixture of the Nitrous Air with the Fixed Air, and not from the melioration of the Putrid Air.

The conclusion to be drawn from the preceding inquiry, is this; that there is a distinction to be made between putrefaction, and the product of putrefaction; and that Fixed Air checks or puts a stop to the putrefactive fermentation, but does not meliorate or sweeten the putrid effluvium, the product of putrefaction. Hence we see, why in Mr. Henry's experiment the tainted beef was sweetened, while the air in the bottle remained very offensive. Hence likewise we see, why *lime-kilns* in the neighbourhood of populous cities, or large vessels of fermenting liquors placed in rooms filled with noxious air, can have no effect in meliorating this, except the Fixed Air, which is thrown out, come in contact with the putrefying body; it may then indeed check the putrid fermentation, and thus be of use by cutting
off

off the source whence the putrid effluvium is derived.

SECTION VI.

Of the Use of Fixed Air in Cachexies, and Phagedenic Ulcers.

In genuine and confirmed cancers, I have never found any sensible progress towards a cure, or any considerable benefit, further than a mitigation of the pain, from the use of Fixed Air: but in old, spreading, ill-conditioned ulcers, I have employed this remedy with obvious advantage. It has in many instances relieved the pain, brought on a more favourable digestion, and much improved the appearance of the ulcers; and, in some, it has effected a complete cure.

CASE I.

Jame Rider, about thirty-six years of age, was made an out-patient of the hospital, April 8, 1773. He had been afflicted, for more than two years, with a painful ulcer, which was spreading over
the

the roof of the mouth. On examining the part, I found the ulcer of an irregular and jagged surface, with a disagreeable smell; and it had extended itself over the *velum pendulum palati*, and the greatest part of the arch of the mouth.

He took the solution of the *corrosive sublimate* in the manner now generally directed, and two scruples of powdered *sarsaparilla* three times a day. The ulcerated part was likewise well washed with the common gargle and tincture of myrrh. These remedies were continued for fourteen days, without producing any appearance of amendment. He was directed therefore to take the effervescent draught three times a day.

The pain abated, the diseased part put on a more kindly aspect, and was perfectly healed by the eighth of May. The Fixed Air was not in any other manner immediately applied to the ulcer, than as it came in contact with it during his swallowing the effervescent mixture. I saw him several weeks after this, and, on examining

examining the mouth, found it perfectly sound.

In some instances, it is necessary to persevere for a long time in the steady use of this medicine, to complete the cure, as appears from the subsequent history.

CASE II.

Elizabeth Cox, forty years of age, became an out-patient of the hospital September the 2d, 1773. Six months before this, she began to be troubled with what she called a very painful fore throat. On examination, it appeared that the *velum pendulum*, and inside of the nostrils, were affected with a spreading ulcer. There was a considerable discharge of matter from the nostrils, with very severe pains in the back and internal part of the nose. The ulcer had eaten through the *velum pendulum*, forming a circular opening about the size of a silver penny, and had spread so far along the back of the fauces and into the nose, as to be visible on looking into the nostrils. The discharge was offensive,

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sometimes mixed with little clots of blood, and at other times small pieces of bone came away with the matter; the sense of smelling was entirely lost.

I directed the usual dose of the *sublimated solution*, and a quart of malt infusion to be drank daily; and the parts were well washed with barley water and tincture of myrrh. She continued this course for about twelve days, but without the least check to the progress of the ulcer; on the contrary, the whole of the *velum pendulum* was now almost destroyed, so as to form an opening of a very terrible aspect into the upper and back part of the fauces; nor was the violence of the pains at all diminished.

She was at this time made an in-patient; and took a scruple of salt of tartar, with a spoonful of lemon juice every six hours, and had the diseased parts well fumigated with the Fixed Air of chalk detached by the acid of vitriol. After pursuing this plan for about five weeks, the pains were very inconsiderable,
and

and the ulcerated *velum pendulum* quite healed; the discharge from the nostrils was much diminished, and consisted of well-formed *pus*, and here likewise the ulcerated parts were in a very favourable and healing state. But at this time she complained much of a pain in her throat, very different she said from what she had hitherto felt; and on inspection, there was discovered a large venereal ulcer on one of the tonsils. Whether this was an infection of long standing, or had been lately contracted, in consequence of her having again been made an out-patient, I could not discover. By taking however the *sublimate solution* for three weeks, then applying the mercurial ointment for about three weeks longer, so as slightly to affect the mouth, and drinking a decoction of sarsaparilla, the venereal complaint was entirely removed.

During the mercurial course, the former complaints became worse, the pain increased, and the discharge was again thin and offensive. The effervescent draughts therefore, and the fumigation

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with

with Fixed Air, were directed as before ; and by steadily persevering in the use of these means for ten weeks, she was perfectly cured.

I have seen the same good effects, from this method of cure, in other cases of phagedenic ulcers ; but was disappointed in my expectations with respect to the following patient.

CASE III.

Jane Dean was an out patient of the hospital, for complaints much resembling those of Elizabeth Cox. After several powerful remedies had been tried without relief, a consultation was desired. On this occasion, I mentioned the good effects I had experienced in some similar cases from the use of Fixed Air ; and it was agreed, that she should take the effervescing draughts, and have the parts well fumigated with Fixed Air, as in the preceding case.

After

After some time, the appearances were very flattering, the pains entirely ceased, and the ulcerated parts were almost perfectly healed. On the return however of cold weather, this patient relapsed; and neither the external or internal use of Fixed Air, had then the same happy effects. Nor had I an opportunity of trying whether her steadily pursuing the same plan as an *in-patient*, would have been more successful; for she came from a distance in the country, and desisted from attending the hospital.

As the case of the following patient was attended with some singular appearances, tho' not with ulceration, I shall transcribe it.

C A S E IV.

Mrs. C. 30 years of age, in the summer of 1774, was afflicted with severe rheumatic pains of the head, neck, shoulders, and arms; which, notwithstanding the use of the several powerful remedies, continued to be very troublesome for two

or three weeks. She then began to complain of soreness in the throat, with a painful and difficult deglutition. It appeared, on inspection, that the tonsils and back part of the fauces were covered with something which much resembled *Pus*, and which adhered so firmly, that it could not be wiped away. From the commencement of this sore throat, the rheumatic pains were much relieved.

A blister was put between the shoulders, and several topical applications were used to the fauces, but without effect. Nothing gave so much ease, or disposed the adhering matter to separate so freely, as Fixed Air. She took the effervescing draughts, and the throat was fumigated in the usual manner.

When the parts were by these means cleared, they were red, but there were no marks of ulceration. The matter therefore with which the tonsils and fauces were covered, appears to have been the same with what Dr. Hunter, in his excellent paper on the *emphysema* and cellular membrane,

membrane, calls an *inflammatory exudation* (a).

This singular affection of the throat, seems to have been a rheumatic *metastasis*; for the sore throat twice alternated with the rheumatic pains of the head, shoulders and neck.

CASE V.

In November 1776, I met with a case similar to the preceding, with this difference, that the affection of the fauces did not alternate with any rheumatic pains. Miss C. during the course of a continued fever, began to complain of foreness and uneasiness in the throat. When examined, the *uvula*, *velum pendulum*, tonsils and back parts of the fauces, were found spotted over with a substance which had the appearance of cream or whitish *Pus*. This substance adhered firmly, was raised above the skin, and in the interstices the *cutis* was red and inflamed.

Different

(a) Medic. Observations and inquiries, vol. 2, p. 61.

Different gargles, and other applications were tried without effect; but the effervescing draughts, and the fumigation with Fixed Air, soon eased the pain, cleared the *fauces*, and removed the complaint.

From considering Fixed Air both as a tonic and as a corrector of acrimony, I was induced to give it to several SCROPHULOUS patients: in some it has afforded sensible relief; but in none so far as my present experience goes, has it effected a cure. In other cachexies, it has sometimes been more successfully administered.

CASE VI.

Mrs. C. an unmarried lady, about fifty years of age, had been a valetudinarian for some time; was in a bad habit of body, and had been afflicted with the jaundice for five weeks.

I first saw her in September 1772. She then complained of constant sickness, loathed food, reached frequently, and sometimes vomited. The stools were white,
there

there was a deep yellow over the whole body, and great tenderness on pressing upon the region of the liver. The urine was passed in small quantities, and tinged every thing it touched with the colour of saffron. The pulse from 85 to 105. She grew worse towards the evening, was hot and restless during the night, and so weak as to be able to sit up only for a few hours. She was much troubled with wind, and an uneasy tension about the stomach. Rhubarb with soap, and the common saline mixture, had been given for more than two months, but without affording relief, for she daily became worse.

One scruple of salt of tartar was directed to be taken with lemon juice in the state of effervescence, and repeated three times in the day. Her stomach became more settled, the sickness by degrees left her, the vomitings entirely ceased, the fever was diminished, and the nights more easy and composed, her appetite returned, and she regained her strength. The medicine was continued for seven weeks, and she was then perfectly recovered. From the
time

time of her beginning with the effervescing draughts the flatulent complaints were much less troublesome.

This patient had a relapse about two years after, and was cured by the use of the same remedy.

CASE VII.

Mary Tear was admitted an out-patient of the hospital, December 24, 1772. She had a singular kind of eruption on the hands, arms and legs. The hands and arms were hot, and the heat was accompanied with prickling and itching; they were swelled likewise, moist, pimples, and chapped. The legs were covered with small blisters, which on bursting discharged some serum, and then formed into scales. She had been afflicted with these complaints five or six months, and had taken several medicines without relief. The only medicine now directed for her, was the effervescent draught, to be taken three times a day.

January

January 2, 1773. The medicine acts as a diuretic, and keeps the body rather more open than usual. The painful symptoms are relieved, and the diseased parts put on more of their natural appearance.

Jan. 16. The arms are now well, and the legs nearly so. She was ordered to go on with the medicine, and in about ten days more was perfectly free from the complaint.

I have seen a number of similar instances, in which Fixed Air thus administered, has been equally successful: and that the efficacy of the medicine depends upon the Fixed Air, and not upon the neutral salt, appears particularly from the 6th of these cases, and from others likewise, in which I had previously given the neutral salts for a sufficient length of time, without any sensible diminution of the disease.

SECTION VII.

Of the use of Fixed Air in some diseases
of the Stomach.

Those mineral waters which contain Fixed Air, have been drank with advantage in a debilitated and too irritable state of the stomach, in loss of appetite, and in habitual nausea and vomiting. As the good effects in these cases, have with propriety been attributed to their Fixed Air, I wished to try the same remedy in diseases of this class, as detached in the effervescing draughts.

CASE I.

Mr. D. a young gentleman about 16 years of age, had for three years, almost entirely lost his appetite; and had frequently a strong aversion to every kind of aliment, especially to animal food. Nothing would stay upon his stomach, except a little tea or sago, and these were often rejected. Whenever he forced down
any

any other kind of aliment, sickness ensued, and the aliment was quickly returned.

He had tried emetics, the peruvian bark, change of air, sea bathing, bitters, chalybeates, and other strengthening remedies, to no purpose.

In October 1772, I directed the usual effervescent draught to be taken three times a day. This medicine gradually produced an agreeable change. The sickness and vomiting abated, and the appetite, though still limited, was much altered for the better. By longer persevering in the use of the medicine, he acquired strength, and enjoys a good state of health.

CASE II.

A Gentleman about sixty years of age, had for several months a cough, frequent pulse, slight chills, and sometimes considerable night sweats. He was much reduced by these complaints, *had lost his appetite, and had an aversion to every kind of animal food.*

An

III. A MEDICAL COMMENTARY

An emetic, the common saline mixture, the bark, and columbo root, had been given, but with little effect. He was still very weak, the pulse more than 100, and he could not bear either the smell or taste of animal food. The effervescing draught was now given as in the preceding case, and indeed with surprizing and almost instant relief; for in a very short time, he could eat animal food with some degree of relish; and in a few days more, his appetite was restored to its natural state. He continued the use of the medicine for three weeks; during which time he regained his strength, the pulse returned to 70, and he found himself he said quite recovered.

CASE III.

Charles Wright was made an out-patient of the hospital in November 1773. He was 25 years of age, and had been afflicted for two months with pain in the stomach, sickness and vomiting. Whenever he eat any food, it loaded and oppressed his stomach, and after two or
three

three hours a considerable quantity of it was rejected. He took the effervescing draught three times a day, and the complaints were entirely removed in twenty days.

CASE IV.

Miss A. a young Lady of 27 years of age, was bled in the arm on account of a very troublesome cough and hoarseness. During the following night, the orifice began to bleed afresh, and as she lived in the country, the loss of blood was so great before she could get proper assistance, that she was very much enfeebled and extremely faint. The next day she continued to be weak and languid, the stomach rejected every thing, and generally almost as soon as taken down. She continued in this state for two days, and on the third I first saw her. The effervescing draughts gave immediate relief, the sickness and reachings ceased, the food was retained, and she soon gained strength.

I have frequently directed Fixed Air in GOUTY affections of the stomach. In
some

some instances it has removed the spasms, and thrown the disease upon the extremities; in others, it has afforded no sensible relief.

The good effects of this medicine in the sickness and vomitings which frequently occur in Fevers, are universally known. The *Formula* however which is directed by Boerhaave, is very different from that which was originally directed by Riverius. The following is Boerhaave's prescription:

R. *Succi recentis citrei unc. fs. Vin. Rhenani unc. j. bene mistis adde salis absinthii drach. j. In ipso actu effervescentiæ potentur. (b)*

The *formula*, as it stands in Riverius, is this. *Salis absinthii scrupulus unus cum succi Limonum cochleari mixtus, remedium est præstantissimum, præsertim in vomitu qui febribus malignis solet contingere. (c)*

The

(b) *Materia Medica. ad nauseam febrilem.*

(c) *Praxis medica. lib. 9. cap. 7. et observationum centuria prima, observ. 15.*

The exceptions to Boerhaave's prescription are, that the citron juice is a weaker acid than that of the lemon, and that the alkaline salt is directed in a much greater quantity than is necessary to saturate the acid; consequently there will be a large portion of superabundant alkali, which will aggravate rather than relieve the febrile symptoms.

SECTION VIII.

On the Use of Fixed Air in the Stone, Gravel, &c.

1. An accurate and ingenious philosopher, the Hon. Henry Cavendish, has pointed out, by a connected train of experiments, that calcareous earths are made soluble in water, by being united with more than their natural proportion of Fixed Air. (*d*) A writer of eminence, (*e*) however, doubts whether this conclusion

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be

(*d*) Philosoph. Transac. vol. 57, part 1, article 11.

(*e*) This point is given up in a work of mine posterior to that to which the author here refers, but published before the Medical Commentary. Observations and Experiments on Fixible Air, 1776. F.

be clearly established. "Notwithstanding this great authority, I hope I may be pardoned if I presume to dissent, as I acknowledge that gentleman's experiments, in order to prove this, though highly worthy attention, did not appear clearly to lead to that conclusion." (f) Some degree of address indeed is necessary, satisfactorily to repeat the experiments of Mr. Cavendish. But there are two very easy experiments, which are conclusive on this subject, and which fully prove that the theory of Mr. Cavendish, is as true as it is ingenious. Let any one blow through a glass tube into a small quantity of lime water; the lime water becomes turbid by the admixture with the Fixed Air from the lungs, and the calcareous earth is precipitated from the water, by being combined with *this proportion* of Fixed Air. Continue to blow in the same manner for some time longer, and the water will by degrees become perfectly clear, the calcareous earth being redissolved by a *still larger proportion* of Fixed

(f) Falconer's Essay on Bath waters, vol. 1, p. 158.

Fixed Air. Or, put a spoonful or two of lime water, into the middle glass of Dr. Nooth's *apparatus*, already nearly filled with common water, and then let continued streams of Fixed Air be thrown into the water. The water will first become milky, and afterwards perfectly transparent. A small proportion of lime water is here used, that the effect may be the sooner observed; for was the middle glass to be filled with lime water only, a length of time would be necessary to complete the experiment.

2. This doctrine of the solution of calcareous earths, naturally suggested the idea of the solubility of the human *calculus* while yet in the bladder, by the regular and continued use of Fixed Air. Dr. Saunders and Dr. Percival first inculcated this opinion; and the first of these gentlemen pointed out, that the diminution of *calculi* on being put into fermenting mixtures, as observed by Dr. Hales, was effected by the Fixed Air generated in these mixtures. The diminution likewise of some *calculi*, by being immersed and macerated

cerated in water impregnated with Fixed Air, has been proved by the experiments of Doctors Saunders, Percival, and Falconer.

3. The next point to be ascertained on this subject, is, whether this fluid may be so transmitted by the course of the circulation, as to enter the bladder unchanged, and the urine be thus sufficiently medicated with Fixed Air? "It might be questioned, says Dr. Priestley, whether the Fixed Air contained in our aliments can be conveyed by the course of circulation into the blood; and by that means impregnate the urine. I have found, however, that it may do it; having more than once expelled from a quantity of fresh-made urine, by means of heat, about one-fifth of its bulk of pure Fixed Air, as appeared by its precipitating lime from lime-water, and being almost wholly absorbed by water; and yet a very good air-pump did not discover that it contained any air at all." (g) That the urine may be

(g) Exper. and Observations on Air, vol. 2, p. 216.

be still more copiously impregnated with fixed Air, appears from the following fact related by Dr. Percival. "A young gentleman, Mr. Thomas Smith, has, at my desire, taken large quantities of mephitic water daily, during the space of a fortnight. And whilst he continued this course, his urine was strongly impregnated with Fixed Air, as appeared from the precipitation which it produced in lime water; from the bubbles which it copiously emitted when placed under the receiver of an air-pump; and from the solution of several urinary stones, which were immersed in it." (*b*)

The observations of practical writers, concerning the efficacy of those mineral waters which contain a volatile principle, in calculous cases, is a further argument in favour of this doctrine. That Fixed Air constitutes the volatile principle in mineral waters, is an idea which is now very generally received, and has indeed been clearly ascertained by several authors.

thors. (i) Dr. Brownrigg, a faithful and judicious observer, discovered above forty years ago, "that there is in some mineral waters, a particular kind of air, or permanently elastic fluid; that it is this fluid which enters the composition of the waters of Pyrmont, Spa, and of all others which, from their sharp and pungent taste, are called *acidulæ*; and that it constitutes the volatile principle of these waters, called their spirit, on which their prime virtues chiefly depend." (k)

The German Spa waters are recommended by Hoffman, in the stone, and in ulcers and all painful affections of the urinary passages. (l) And Henr. ab Heer says, that by drinking these waters, the *calculi* are voided soft and friable. *Molles inde calculi et friables minguntur.* (m) The *acidulæ* in general, are extolled not only by Hoffman, but by many of the German writers, as efficacious both in preventing and dissolving the stone.

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(i) Page the 7th of this Commentary.

(k) Philos. Transf. for 1765, artic. 26.

(l) Fred. Hoff. Op. Tom. v. p. 146.

(m) Spadacrene, p. 79.

It would be superfluous to introduce a train of authorities, or to enumerate a variety of these waters; I shall only mention the *Carolinæ* which are of this class, and which abound with Fixed Air. Springsfeld, who wrote on this subject in the year 1756, observed, that the human *calculus*, by being macerated in these waters, was considerably diminished; that the *calculus* was likewise diminished, by being immersed in the urine of those who drank the waters; while the urine of a healthy man, who was not drinking these or similar waters, added to the bulk of the *calculus*. *Calculus humanum, si in his aquis maceretur, minuunt insigniter; hoc calculis renum et vesicæ accidit, non tantum in Thermarum aqua, verum etiam in urina illorum, qui Thermas potabant; cum urina sani hominis, qui has vel similes aquas non potet, calculus immersum augeat. (n)*

4. Mild and sound malt liquor is considerably impregnated with Fixed Air, and has

(n) *De Prærogat. Therm. Carolin. in dissolvendo calculo vesicæ præ aqua calcis vivæ. Lipsic. 1756.*

has been recommended both as a preservative, and as affording relief to those who are afflicted with the stone. Cyprian, a celebrated lithotomist, was a very sanguine advocate in favour of malt liquor. Of fourteen hundred patients, whom he had cut for the stone, there was not one whose common drink had been malt liquor. I shall give the reader the passage, as it stands in *Allen's Synopsis*, and quoted from *Catherwood*. D. Cyprianus, lithotomus celeberrimus, inter 1400, quibus operationem celebravit, oinopolas quam plures, sed ne unum quidem zythopolam calculosum invenit. (o) There may be some foundation for this prejudice of Cyprian, but he must certainly be mistaken, when he recommends malt liquor as so universal a preservative,

The attentive and judicious Sydenham, who suffered much himself from the stone, is a more guarded and satisfactory evidence on this head. "To prevent bloody urine from the stone, whenever I am obliged

(o) *Synopsis*, art. 747.

obliged to go very far in my coach on the stones (for the longest journey in unpaved road does me not the least hurt) I always drink a large draught of small-beer before I set out, and another in the way, if I am abroad a considerable time; by which means I secure myself pretty well from bloody urine. A draught of small-beer serves me instead of a supper; and I drink another draught after I am in bed, and about to compose myself to sleep, in order to cool the hot and acrid humours lodged in the kidneys, which breed the stone." (p)

5. After thus enumerating a variety of facts and observations in favour of Fixed Air, as a preservative, a palliative, or a solvent of the stone; I shall briefly mention, the result of my own experience, concerning the use of this fluid in diseases of the urinary passages, whether gravel, stone, abscess, or erosion. In two cases of abscess in the kidney, accompanied with great pain, hectic, wasting, and discharge of *pus*, I have had the pleasure to observe

(p) Swan's Sydenham, p. 535.

observe the good effects of Fixed Air, in alleviating the pains, abating the hectic, and forwarding the cure. In some few instances of erosion, I have likewise experienced the good effects of Fixed Air. In the gravel, I have met with many proofs of its efficacy, and am happy to find my own experience confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Dawson, of Sedbergh, to my friend Dr. Haygarth :

“ Ben. Westley (for whom you formerly prescribed when afflicted with an ischuria) is generally much distressed with the gravel, of which he passes large quantities, and frequently mixed with blood. It is of a very loose texture, and easily crumbles by pressing it with the fingers. Water impregnated with Fixed Air, entirely dissolved the stony part, leaving nothing but a soft mucus. Encouraged by this experiment, I made him drink the mephitic water, which relieved him pretty much by the time he had used four or five bottles. This method he has tried several times, and always with the
same

same success. This is the only instance in this complaint, where I have made any trial of it."

With respect to the stone, I have had very little, and no decisive experience, of the effects of Fixed Air. It may be asked, whether any one case has yet occurred, in which a stone in the bladder has been totally dissolved by the administration of this remedy? No such case, I apprehend, has hitherto occurred. A very flattering one indeed, fell under the care of Dr. Hulme, of the Charter-house. In this patient, the stone appears to have been of a texture favourable for solution, a great number of calculous fragments were evacuated soon after he began the use of Fixed Air, and he was in a few weeks so free from complaints, that the cure was supposed to have been completed. The old pensioner however is since dead, and Dr. Hulme has favoured me with the following ingenuous narrative of the appearances on dissection.

" It

“ It is very true that our Charter-house patient is dead. He was seized with a total suppression of urine, and the obstruction was so great as to prevent the introduction of the catheter, and to elude all other means of relief. On opening the body, the immediate cause of the obstruction was found to be an enlargement of the prostate gland. All the urinary passages were free and open, (except what was caused by the pressure of the prostate) no *calculus* being found either in the kidneys, ureters, or urethra. When the bladder was opened and exposed to view, a good many small *calculi* were found of various sizes, and some broken into very small fragments, so as to have passed the neck of the bladder very easily, had there not been an obstruction from the pressure of the enlarged prostate. The large-sized *calculi* had rough surfaces, and various ridges or eminent lines running upon them, so that there was not the least evident sign of their being broken down by trituration, or rubbing against each other; as in that case I imagined they would have put on a smooth surface.

Hence

Hence the appearances of the *calculi*, in this subject, rather make in favour of a solution having taken place, and been continued, than the contrary. It is also pretty clear from the dissection, that the stone was no cause of the patient's death. The patient remained perfectly free from all symptoms of the stone, for many months before his death, which I can hardly tell how to account for, unless the enlargement of the prostate (for some preceding months) had caused such a strong pressure round the urethra, as to prevent any calculous fragments from passing the neck of the bladder, or entering into the urinary canal: for, as I have said above, there were a great many of them so small as to have easily passed through any urethra in a sound and open state. From all which circumstances, I am rather inclined to think, if this patient had lived, and not had a morbid urethra, that the *calculi* would have been gradually evacuated, either in fragments, or in the form of a cretaceous sediment, and that he would have received a perfect cure."

" Our

“ Our expectations, adds Dr. Hulme, of the efficacy of Fixed Air, in calculous cases, may perhaps have been too sanguine; but as yet the experiments have not certainly been sufficient to determine the matter; let us not despair too soon, but pursue the idea for some time. Though many *calculi* may be of so flinty a nature, or so circumstanced, as not to yield to this kind of remedy, yet it may succeed in some other cases; one of which, I think, I have under my care at present. This patient had laboured under symptoms of the stone for some years, and had taken various things without success. Among other symptoms common to this disease, he had the sensation of a large heavy weight in the bladder, which on making a false step, &c. gave him much jarring pain; he made but a small quantity of urine at a time, and that with great uneasiness. He was searched, and a stone found. He applied to me, and I ordered him the alkali and acid, to be taken separately, as mentioned in my publication. It had no effect on him for the first two or three weeks; he afterwards began

began to void, every day with his urine, a quantity of brown or whitish calculous sediment, which he has continued to do for some months past, and still pursues the same plan. The symptoms are greatly diminished, he can retain his urine much longer, makes it in a larger stream, and the stone sits light and easy in the bladder, and according to the patient's sensation and opinion, is reduced to a small size. Whether the medicines will have sufficient power to act upon the nucleus, or remainder of the stone, and bring it entirely away, time alone must discover."

Upon the whole, the sedative and solvent powers of Fixed Air, in cases of the stone, are so far ascertained, as to give it a claim to the particular attention of the faculty. Further experience can alone determine, whether by the steady and long continued use of this medicine, a cure may not in some instances be happily effected: and it is no inconsiderable recommendation, that the medicine is pleasant, safe, and even friendly to the constitution; and that it will relieve the
painful

painful symptoms, though it should not produce a complete solution of the *calculus*.

6. With respect to the method of administering Fixed Air in cases of the Stone, the following I apprehend will be found to be the most easy and powerful. Let the patient take three times a day, an ounce of the *aqua mephitica alkalina*, containing one scruple of alkaline salt, saturated with Fixed Air according to the directions of Mr. Bewley, (q) and sweetened with a little honey: let him wash this down with half an ounce or a large spoonful of lemon juice, made into lemonade. The patient thus takes, not only the common proportion of Fixed Air contained in the alkaline salt, but likewise that which has been superadded to saturate or neutralize it. The common drink of the patient should be, mephitic water, *wort* sweetened with honey, provided it sits easy and agrees with the stomach, mead, or sound malt liquor. Cask-ale I think is pre-

(q) Priestley on Air, vol. 2, p. 346.

preferable to that which is kept in bottles, on this account, the Fixed Air is in a more quiescent state, is not lost in eruptions from the *primæ viæ*, and is consequently conveyed in a larger proportion to the kidneys and bladder. Honey may be eaten at pleasure, as perfectly coinciding with the intentions of the medicine; and where it suits the constitution, may be used to the quantity of a pound or a pound and a quarter every week, as recommended by Sir John Pringle.

By this method, the urine will be well impregnated with a constant and copious supply of Fixed Air; more so indeed, than by immediately injecting the mephitic water into the bladder. For the supply by injection, would be irregular and inadequate, the operation being attended with so much pain and inconvenience, as to prevent its uniform and frequent repetition; and when conveyed into the bladder, the irritation, from sudden distention, would be such, as often to occasion its being rejected.

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Before

Before the patient begins his course, it is a good precaution, to examine the stony sediment of the urine, or any calculous fragments which are passed, by putting them to the test of Fixed Air. This will determine, as Doctor Ambrose Dawson judiciously observes, whether the calculus is of such a nature, as to be soluble in the medicine which is proposed. (r)

Some *calculi* abound so much with *mucus*, as to elude the action of Fixed Air. In such cases, the alternately exhibiting the caustic alkali and Fixed Air, as recommended by Dr. Saunders, will facilitate the solution.

SECTION IX.

On the disposition to the stone in the cyder counties, compared with some other parts of England.

Whether the stone is a rare or frequent disease in countries where the general

(r) Medical Transactions, vol. 2, p. 119.

neral beverage abounds with Fixed Air, is a question which can alone be determined by a faithful narrative of facts. Solicitous to throw further light on a subject, in which too many of my fellow-creatures are interested; and to contribute, by every possible means, to remove or at least mitigate the pains of this dreadful disease, I have been at some trouble to collect a comparative view of the disposition to the stone in several parts of the kingdom. My design was, to ascertain the number of patients who had been cut for the stone, in the several hospitals to which I applied, compared with the whole number of both in and out patients; and likewise, whether there was any thing peculiar in the food, drink, or situation of the inhabitants of the respective districts. After returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen, who have given me information on these heads, I shall proceed to lay before the reader the result of this inquiry.

§ 1. *Newcastle.* The hospital here, is for the town of Newcastle, and the coun-

ties of Durham and Northumberland. Out of 26,619 patients, 93 have been cut for the stone, or 1 in 287. "The lower people in general, Mr. Lambert informs me, work hard and live well; in the towns, as the same rank usually live in towns; their drink, a well-brewed and well-hopped malt liquor, without so much tippling in spirits as in many other of the sea-ports. The farmers and labourers live much after the same manner as such people do in all the northern counties. As to calculous patients, we have never observed more admitted from one district than another, having been equally received at the hospital from all quarters within the limits of its circuit." The water in common use at Newcastle, is taken from the river Tyne. This water has been accurately examined by Dr. Rotheram, and found to be soft and pure. (s)

§ 2. *York.* In this hospital, 50 have been cut for the stone, out of 23,735, or 1 in 474. "The lower class of people, says

(s) *Philos. Inq. into the nature and properties of water.*

says Dr. Hunter, drink their malt liquor remarkably new; and, as far as I can learn, the river water running over an ouzy bed, is used for all domestic purposes."

§ 3. *Leeds*. In the Leeds hospital, out of 7,851 patients, 23 have been cut, or 1 in 340. Of this number, seven came from the township, and four from the parish of Leeds; the rest came from a distance. The township of Leeds contains above 17,000 inhabitants, and the parish is supposed to contain about the same number. Mr. Lucas further observes, "that the common drink of the town and neighbourhood, is malt liquor, which is chiefly supplied by three common breweries, all of which are soft water. The town is served from the river with soft water; the springs in general afford hard water."

§ 4. *Manchester*. Mr. White informs me, that in the Manchester hospital, 62 patients have been cut for the stone, out of 34,565, or 1 in 557. Of this number, 12 were from the town of Manchester, 8 from Sheffield, 4 from Halifax, 3

K 3

from

from Congleton, 3 from Ashton, 3 from Wigan, 2 from Derby, 2 from Bolton, 2 from Bury, 2 from Rochdale, 2 from Lancaster, 1 from Chester; and the rest were country patients, from a circuit of considerable extent. It is to be observed, that the pump waters of Manchester are remarkably hard; (t) and yet this town has sent only 12 stone patients to the hospital, during a course of 26 years; while Sheffield, which Mr. Wooffendale informs me, is wholly supplied with very soft water from an open reservoir at some distance from the town, has in six years sent 8 patients to the Manchester hospital.

§ 5. *Liverpool.* It appears from the Manchester report, that the stone is not a frequent disease either in the town of Manchester, or the eastern parts of Lancashire; and I know from the experience and observations of twenty years, that it is still a much less frequent disease in Liverpool and the western parts of Lancashire.

(t) Percival's Essays, vol. 1, p 344.

shire. Of 26,073 hospital patients at Liverpool, only six have been cut for the stone; or 1 in 4,345. The common drink of the lower people in this county, is water, milk and water, butter-milk, small-beer, or ale. The spring-water of Liverpool, which is for table use, is tolerably pure; and the springs through the county in general, are often hard.

§ 6. *Chesler*. Dr. Haygarth has favoured me with the following information concerning Chester, and its neighbourhood. "Both from my own observation, and very extensive inquiries among the medical practitioners, it appears, that the *calculus vesicæ* is a very uncommon disease in North Wales. In the whole district, for the last twelve years, I cannot learn that more than one patient has been cut; and that six, supposed to be afflicted with the stone, have died without submitting to the operation. In Cheshire, my medical connections and inquiries comprehend the western half of the county; in which I have been informed, that in the course of

the last twelve years, five have been cut, and two have died uncut.

“ The Chester infirmary is the receptacle of the diseased poor from the districts above described. Of 12,334 in and out patients, admitted since its establishment, only one has been cut for the stone; nor can I learn that another calculous case ever offered, though in this instance the operation was performed successfully, and though our surgeons are justly celebrated for their skill and dexterity.” If to the patient here mentioned, be added another Chester patient, who was cut at the Manchester hospital in the year 1763, before Dr. Haygarth was fixed at Chester, the proportion will be 2 in 12,334, or 1 in 6,167.

“ At Chester, continues Dr. Haygarth, the very lowest class of people drink a kind of fermented liquor. At our sugar-houses, the moulds in which the sugar is refined, are immersed in water, to dissolve what adheres to them, after the loaf is taken out. The water having served this purpose

purpose for a week, is impregnated with sugar, and sold under the denomination of *sweet water*, at the rate of six gallons for a penny; so that the very poorest may purchase it. This liquor fermented with yeast, is drank as small-beer; and 844 gallons are consumed every week. It is not so pleasant however, but that many prefer milk or even water.

“ Both in North Wales and Cheshire, the lowest class universally drink water or milk, chiefly butter-milk. But the farmers of all denominations have malt liquor in their houses, generally ale. All classes, both in town and country, get ale occasionally at the public-houses. Tea, which renders water more diuretic, is drank every where.—I know of no liquor, that so manifestly occasions nephritic symptoms, as old stale strong beer.

“ Chester is so plentifully supplied with water from the Dee, that river water is most generally used for domestic purposes by all the inhabitants; however, both spring and pump water are occasionally

sionally drank. I have evaporated to driness, by a gentle heat, not exceeding 100° , these different kinds of water; and found in a gallon of the Dee water, a *residuum* of 7 grains; of a favourite spring, called Barrel-well, 15 grains; and of each of the other springs, from 60 to 80 grains."

§ 7. *Shrewsbury*. In the hospital here, 8 patients have been cut for the stone, out of 13,167, or 1 in 1,646. "Cyder, Dr. Owen informs me, is but little used among the inferior mechanics and peasants of this country. The very small quantity they consume, is miserable, crude, austere stuff, the produce of our own country, but too inconsiderable in quantity to be admitted as the ground of any conclusion, respecting its power of generating calculous concretions. Their beverage is almost entirely small-beer or ale. Their bread is composed chiefly of a certain proportion of wheat and rye, which is light and well fermented; and they live well on a due proportion of animal and vegetable food. On the whole, you will

will conclude, that I can draw no practical inference respecting the occasional cause of the stone in this part of the kingdom."

Of the 8 patients mentioned by Dr. Owen, 1 was from the town of Shrewsbury, 4 from the county of Salop, 2 from Staffordshire, and 1 from the county of Montgomery.

§ 8. *Leicester.* "Our infirmary, says Dr. Vaughan, was opened in the year 1771, since which time 1,912 persons have been admitted in and out patients. Of this number, three only have undergone the operation of lithotomy; and one man, who died of a chronic disease, without any symptom of a stone during his life time, was found to have one after his death, of the weight of two ounces, and the surface of it very rugged. I am not acquainted with any particular district, where the inhabitants are more than usually afflicted with the disease; nor am I aware that any particular kind of diet has contributed to the formation of so
terrible

terrible a malady: but let me at the same time acknowledge, I have not in this respect paid particular attention."

Of 1,912 patients therefore in the Leicester infirmary, 4 have been afflicted with the stone, or 1 in 478.

§ 9. *Gloucester*. From the first institution of this hospital, in the year 1755, 21 patients have been cut for the stone, out of 12,490, or 1 in 594. Mr. Cheston has favoured me with the following information. "Since Nov. 1771, I have cut eleven patients in our hospital for the stone, eight of whom have been of different ages, from 4 to 12, one about 17, another 19, and a third about 25. But not one of these could I am sure, from their situation, as well as the parts of the county they came from, have ever been in the way of drinking cyder for their common liquor. My colleague, Mr. Crump, has cut two who may be considered in the same light.

"From a particular review of the parishes in the neighbourhood of this city, where

where there is the largest growth of apples or pears, the *true calculus* is certainly an uncommon disease; for tho' the stone and gravel, as it is commonly called, may be frequently complained of by many people, it is in too indiscriminate a manner to be worth attention; and the real cause of such complaints almost always proceeds from an indisposition of the bladder, or that discharge of small sandy particles, which rarely are concreted together of any size, and consequently not the object of your enquiry.

“ Within a few miles of this city are made different sorts of perry; one of which, from the common suffrages of the people, is reckoned particularly serviceable in the gravel. The fruit it is made from, bears the name of Barland-pears, and the juice is certainly very diuretic, of an austere astringent taste, and very inebriating. Whether its effects may be attributed to any peculiarly stimulating quality, or to the large portion of Fixed Air it may contain, is not in my power at present to determine.”

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In a subsequent letter, Mr. Cheston further observes, that "The drink of the common people in the cyder counties is in general a weak cyder, made by adding water to the cakes of the apples, after the prime juice has been extracted from them. This mixture is again ground, and committed to the press a second time; and having afterwards undergone a considerable degree of fermentation, is frequently made use of in a fortnight or three weeks after it has been in the cask, when it drinks brisk, and will at first sparkle in the glass, but if kept any time becomes vapid, harsh, and at last sour.

"In the farm houses most of the cyder drank by the family in the early part of the season, is of this kind; and when this is exhausted they proceed to the liquor made from the inferior fruits, which is less diluted for the purpose of keeping the better. It is however impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, the quality of these different liquors, as the state of the fruit when ground, the plentifulness of the season, and the attention

to the fermentation afterwards, ever make a variation in the quality, and of course in the effect, of this beverage. But no doubt can be made that they contain a considerable portion of Fixed Air, which they do not readily part with, if the fermentation in the cask is not suffered to proceed so far as to become acetous. This is prevented by repeated rackings:

“ Being anxious, for the reasons assigned in my last, to extend my inquiries, particularly to the Barland perry, I with some difficulty got different specimens of it; but found that, like other perry, it was very prone to fermentation, and therefore contained more or less Fixed Air in proportion as this circumstance, by proper care, had been regulated and conquered. In no other respect but the austere taste, did it seem essentially to differ from other perry.”

Mr. Cheston concludes with the following pertinent query: “ Does not the difference in the number cut at the different hospitals, in your narrative, depend

pend more on the character of the surgeons, or their inclination for the operation, than any provincial cause? At a county hospital, which has been established some years, I have been assured, no stone patient was cut till lately; all that offered being recommended to London." The circumstance here pointed out, has been particularly attended to through the whole of this inquiry.

§ 10. *Worcester*. During the last twelve years, 25 patients have been cut in this hospital, out of 7,752, or 1 in 310. Of this number, sixteen were cut by Mr. Ruffel, and nine fell under the care of the other surgeons. "I do not recollect," says Mr. Ruffel, that any one of those cut here, came out of Herefordshire, and believe the disease is less frequent there, than in this or the neighbouring counties. It is however rather a vulgar error, which has pretty generally prevailed, to suppose that cyder drinkers never have the stone in the bladder. A few years ago I was called to a man, aged 68, who during his whole life scarcely ever tasted any
other

other liquor than cyder: but upon passing a sound into his bladder, I found a *very large* stone indeed. I know a farmer, a few miles from Worcester, upwards of seventy, who from his childhood till lately has drank chiefly cyder and perry for his common drink. He finds rather less pain when he drinks fresh malt liquor; and he has a considerable stone or stones in his bladder.

“ In consequence of Dr. Hulme’s first publication, I have ever since recommended to my nephritic patients the sal. tartar and spirit. vitriol. ten. agreeable to his directions; and I think most, nay all of them (which have not been a few) have at least for a while, found an abatement of their pain. Some have persisted in taking it constantly for many weeks, others only from time to time, but not one has received a cure, nor has it appeared by the urine that there was the least reason to hope a dissolution of any part of the stone had taken place. In Herefordshire, I believe nephritic complaints are less frequent than in this county.”

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§ II.

§ 11. *Hereford.* The hospital here, Dr. Cam informs me, "is a temporary building of not three years standing, and makes only 25 beds. The number of in and out patients does not exceed 798, and I do not find one who has been afflicted with the stone."

§ 12. *Exeter.* In the Devon and Exeter hospital, 75 patients have been cut, out of 26,606, or 1 in 355. "I shall with pleasure, says Dr. Glass, give you the best intelligence I can, with respect to the fact you wish to have ascertained. In the county of Devon, the stone and gravel are common diseases among the lower classes of people; but whether our people are more or less subject to these diseases, than the inhabitants of other counties who drink no cyder, I cannot pretend to say. It was, you know, Sydenham's opinion, that small-beer drank plentifully, prevented the growth of the stone in the kidneys; and I imagine there is more Fixed Air in beer than cyder, at the end of fermentation."

If we take the medium of the reports of the Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and

and Exeter hospitals, a circle in which more cyder is drank than in any other part of the kingdom, and which may therefore properly be called the cyder district, the proportion of those who have been cut for the stone, to the whole number of patients from all other diseases, is 121 in 47,646, or 1 in 394.

I shall only mention the reports of two other counties, on the south-east or opposite side of the kingdom; the two adjoining counties of Cambridge and Norfolk.

§ 13. *Cambridge.* " Out of 6,600 in and out patients, says Dr. Collignon, admitted on our books, only four have been cut for the stone, or 1 in 1,650. Malt liquor is the entire liquor of our poor, and except in the heat of the harvest months, the small-beer is generally very new. The water in this place and neighbourhood is not any ways remarkable for hardness or softness, compared I mean with many others; though the incrusting tea-kettles, turning greenish when poured on violets, and becoming

turbid with a solution of *saccharum saturni*, are impeachments of its purity."

§ 14. *Norwich*. In the Norwich and Norfolk hospital, 55 have been cut, out of 3,016, or 1 in 55. An astonishingly great proportion indeed.—I learn from Dr. Manning, that 17 of the above 55 stone patients belonged to the town of Norwich. "The pump water, says the Doctor, in general use here for drinking, &c. does not lather with soap, but is hard, and considerably incrusts tea-kettles. The river water, which is in common culinary use, is soft and lathers easily with soap. I know of no particular district, which has furnished more than its proportion of stone patients; nor of any particularity in the diet or drink of such as have been admitted into the hospital. The bread of Norfolk is wheat; and the beverage beer, generally new and often acid. There is not much to be expected from the history of different districts in Norfolk. The basis of our county is chalk, and the surface a flint sand or gravel, mixed with a small portion of clay and tinged with ochre. The most *stupendous* of our *moun-tains* may be 40 or 50 feet high."

General

General Observations and Queries.

I. It appears that the stone in the bladder is not an uncommon disease among the lower class of people in the cyder district; more common indeed, than in several other parts of the kingdom, in which malt-liquor is the general beverage. It has already been observed, that the number of stone patients cut in the respective hospitals, may vary, according to the celebrity of the operators or the inclination to operate. This objection however loses the greatest part of its weight, by taking the *medium* report of a number of hospitals, and in a wide extended circle: In the Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Exeter hospitals, 121 patients have been cut for the stone, out of 47,646, or 1 in 394. The report of the North East part of England, including the hospitals of Newcastle, York, Leeds, and Manchester, shews that 228 have been cut, out of 95,770 patients, or 1 in 420. The report of the North West part of England, comprehending the hospitals of Liverpool,

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Chester,

Chester, Shrewsbury, and the whole of North Wales, mentions 16 patients who have undergone the operation, out of 51,574, or 1 in 3,223. The stone therefore is a more common disease in the cyder district, than in North Wales and the North of England.

II. This inquiry confirms the general opinion, that those liquors which are hard and contain a crude acid, are prejudicial to constitutions which have a disposition to the stone. The cyder drank by the poorer people, as remarked by Mr. Cheston, is weak, contains little Fixed Air, but a large proportion of crude acid, the product of a partial acetous fermentation.^(u) The report likewise of the Norwich and the Norfolk hospital, gives by far the greatest number of stone patients; and Dr. Manning observes, that the beer is generally new and often acid.^(x) This cause alone, however, does not appear adequate to the effect; further experience

(u) Page 142 of this Commentary.

(x) Page 148 of this Commentary.

ente and observation therefore must determine, whether this remarkable prevalence of the stone in the county of Norfolk, be uniform, how far it is to be attributed to the drink in common use, or what other causes may concur.

III. Taking in the whole of the preceding reports, it appears probable, that hard waters rather prevent than contribute to the formation of the stone. This conclusion is also confirmed by the observations of practical writers, who have recommended the waters of Buxton, Matlock, Bath, Bristol, and a number of other hard waters, containing a considerable proportion of earth, to patients afflicted with the stone and gravel. To this general observation, however, of the utility of hard waters in calculous constitutions, some exceptions may occur, and in these cases, strict attention is to be paid to peculiarity of constitution.

IV. The stone is a disease which prevails much more in certain districts than in others. This is evident from recurring

to the particulars of observation 1st. and from comparing the reports of the two counties of Norfolk and Cambridge. (y) It is likewise to be observed, that the great disproportion in the disposition to the stone, not only in separate hospitals, but in whole districts, cannot satisfactorily be accounted for, by any external circumstances hitherto discovered, respecting either food, drink or situation.

V. Are we not hence led to consider the stone sometimes as a disease of the constitution? Is it not in some instances rather an animal production, than proceeding from stony matter introduced *ab extra*, and afterwards collected and concreted in the kidneys or bladder? And is not this idea confirmed, by the following arguments from analogy?

1. If the animal earth be supplied *ab extra*, and conveyed into the system with the food or drink in the form of earth, it ought to be found of the same nature in whatever part of the body it is detected.

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(y) Page 147 of this Commentary.

We learn however from the experiments of a justly celebrated chemist, Dr. Lewis, that the animal earth is different according to the different parts of the animal from which it is obtained, and also according to the difference of *mode* by which it is obtained. The earth of the *shells of sea fishes*, is by calcination changed into quick-lime, and is of the same nature with chalk, and the mineral calcareous earths: is readily soluble in the nitrous, marine, and vegetable acids, but very inconsiderably in the vitriolic. The earth of *bones* and *horns* procured by fire, is soluble in the nitrous, marine, and vegetable acids, but not in the vitriolic; it is not convertible into quick-lime, for however strongly calcined, it remains insipid, and gives no manifest impregnation to water. The earth of *blood*, *skin*, and *flesh*, obtained in the same manner, is soluble in the vitriolic as well as the other acids, and is not convertible into quick-lime. The earth again into which animal substances are resolved by putrefaction, is one and the same from whatever subject it be procured; and does not sensibly differ from
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vegetable mould. (z) The animal earth, therefore, is less elementary than is commonly imagined, and receives its different characters from the various combinations and new modifications which it undergoes in the animal œconomy. "We have nowhere, says an excellent philosopher, more striking examples of the conversion of matter into new forms, than in the bodies of animals; changes effected by a natural process, which art has attempted in vain to imitate or account for." (a)

2. The earth which is introduced *ab extra*, by drinking mineral waters or by any other means, is not found either to aggravate calculous complaints, or to increase the disposition to the stone.

3. The shells of fishes suggest an analogy in support of this doctrine. The oyster, for instance, furnishes by its own peculiar œconomy a large mass of calcareous earth, which serves it for a substantial

(z) Neumann's Chem. translated by Lewis, p. 493, n. 1, 2 and 3.

(a) Idem ibid. page 481.

tial covering and defence. This mass can with no propriety be supposed to be conveyed into the stomach in the form of earth; or that it could thence be transmitted to the surface of the oyster, and there form its shell. It appears evidently to be the product of a peculiar organization: and it is a further confirmation of this reasoning, that in some shell-fish this organic power is exerted only at particular seasons.

4. Another analogy may be deduced from the stony matter which incrusts the teeth of the human species themselves. This may be concluded to be a constitutional disposition, because among a number of persons whose mode of life is the same, some have their teeth almost wholly covered with this stony concrete, the system producing it in astonishing quantities, while others are comparatively free.

VI. If the stone is to be considered in some instances as an animal production, or as a disease of the constitution, may we not thence infer, that it is also frequently

quently hereditary? Is not this one reason why the stone is so much more prevalent in some districts than others, and in which there are no external circumstances either in situation or manner of life, by which we can account for the greater or less frequency of the disease?

Such are my present thoughts on this subject. I am far, however, from considering them as clear and conclusive. Other physicians may make different comments, and draw different inferences from the above reports, and a still more extensive collection of facts may produce also a more useful, satisfactory, and decisive theory.

I cannot conclude this section, without expressing a wish, that the hospital reports throughout the kingdom were drawn up in a more full and circumstantial manner. The sources and nature of endemics, and of some other diseases also with which we are at present but obscurely acquainted, might be thus more clearly ascer-

ascertained, and a more successful method of cure consequently adopted.

SECTION X.

On the noxious effects of Fixed Air.

In a paper which was written some years ago on the *noxious vapours of charcoal*, and published at the request of my friend Dr. Percival, in the second volume of his *Essays Medical and Experimental*, I endeavoured to point out, that those animals which are killed in the Grotto di Cani, in the cavern of Pyrmont, (*b*) or by

(*b*) To which I may now add the caverns of Schwalbach.—The vapour in all these places, consists principally, if not entirely, of Fixed Air. That in the caverns of Schwalbach possesses the known properties of Fixed Air; it preserves animal substances from putrefaction, and immediately kills all the insects, reptiles, or other animals which it surrounds: *et quod notabile admodum, quousque effluvia in aere diffunduntur, muscas, mures, gilres, serpentes, bufones, cæcillas, lacertas, vermes, nullatenus subsistere posse.* See p. 78 of this Commentary, *et Merian. Topograph.* p. 123. & 127. The waters themselves are likewise so strongly impregnated with this vapour, as to kill frogs and fishes of every kind: *ranas nimirum, cancos, pisces quoscunque, in his aquis incontinenter mori. ibid.* Hence we see the probable utility of Fixed Air in worm cases, as recommended by Dr. Hulme.

by the vapours of burning charcoal, are not suffocated, according to the opinion of Hoffman, Hales, and Morgagni, but that the vital principle itself is immediately extinguished by the action of these vapours on the brain and nervous system. It appears likewise that the various kinds of Fixed or Factitious Air act in a similar manner, when so applied as to occasion death.

Suffocation, or the taking away life by a stoppage of respiration, is not an instantaneous, but a gradual process. Whereas in those animals which are killed by being immersed in Fixed Air, death is immediate and without struggle. Even flies and other insects, which have no lungs, and consequently cannot suffer by suffocation, instantly drop down motionless. The effects here are the same with those which are produced by lightning or the electrical shock.

Dr. Hales indeed says, that lightning kills by suffocation, diminishing the elasticity of the air, and making the vesicles
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of the lungs to collapse so as to cause sudden death. (c). But the appearances in those animals which are killed either by lightning or electricity, do not in the least resemble those which are observed in animals killed under an exhausted receiver. An ingenious lecturer on natural philosophy, proposed to shew his pupils what strength of an electrical shock would kill a pigeon. The discharge was accordingly made : when, to their great surprise, the bird continued in the same attitude, and appeared not to have suffered the least injury. The lecturer therefore supposed, that by some accident the bird had escaped the shock ; and was preparing to discharge another phial. A gentleman, however, in the mean time putting his hand on the pigeon, found it already dead, without any change either in the eyes, the attitude, or the ruffling of a single feather. Lightning is not less instantaneous in its fatal effects than electricity ; and when the celebrated professor Richman fell a sacrifice to his philosophical

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(c) Statical Essays, vol. 1, p. 261.

cal curiosity, and was killed by a flash of lightning conducted by his *apparatus* from the clouds, his dissolution was instantaneous, and he felt no more pain than if he had fallen asleep.

Equally instantaneous are the destructive effects of Fixed Air ; and where an animal is exposed to it even in a more dilute though yet noxious state, the mischief is still exerted on the brain and nervous system, producing a gradual and insensible extinction of the vital principle. Of this I have met with a number of instances, but shall relate only the two following.

Lime-kilns throw off large quantities of Fixed Air ; and those who incautiously lay themselves down either on the walls of the kiln, or so near as to be exposed to the vapour which rises from the burning lime-stone, often experience its pernicious effects. Some years ago, I remember a poor family of this town, which lodged in a room adjoining to a lime-kiln ; during the night, the vapour of the burning lime
made

made its way into the room, and the four persons of which the family consisted, were all killed. In the morning they were found lying as in a composed sleep, without any appearance of having gone thro' either pain or struggle.

In the spring of the year 1778, two disorderly young women, after rambling about the town for a considerable part of the night, crept early in the morning into a little hovel which was contiguous to a lime-kiln. The kiln was charged and burning, and the vapour of the lime was forced through some crevices into the hovel. After some hours, the man who had the care of the kiln, and who was father to one of the women, came to look after his work, and finding them, as he supposed, asleep, went away without disturbing them. Some time after he returned, and seeing them still in the same place, endeavoured to awaken them, but in vain; they were cold and motionless. In one there did not appear to be the least remains of life; and in the other there was only a slight and indistinct movement

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about the heart. This patient was soon conveyed to the hospital, and by fomentations applied to the whole body, friction, venesection, blistering, and, as soon as she could swallow, some doses of emetic tartar, she perfectly recovered. The other was not conveyed to the hospital so early, the same means were used but without success.

When the patient who recovered, was first brought to the hospital, life was only not departed, and the little which remained, was hastening away without the slightest appearance of sensibility. But the return of life, was accompanied with a very painful struggle. She became uneasy, restless, and groaned heavily; she was very hot, the pulse very rapid, and as soon as she could speak, complained much of her head. Within 48 hours, however, of her being brought, she was so well recovered as to run away from the hospital, without expressing the least sense of gratitude for the care and humanity which had been exercised towards her.

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The melancholy catastrophe of the elder Pliny, appears to be another instance of the same kind. 'Tis well known, that this distinguished and inquisitive philosopher was deprived of life by approaching too near Mount Vesuvius, during one of its most tremendous eruptions. The general supposition is, that he was burnt or suffocated; but it is more probable, that life was immediately extinguished, by the breaking forth of a mephitic vapour. The account is related at large by his nephew, the consul; from which I shall transcribe the following extract. “ *Ibi super abjectum linteum recubans, semel atque iterum frigidam poposcit, hausitque: deinde flammæ, flammarumque prænantius odor sulfuris, alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum. Innixus servis duobus assurrexit, & statim concidit, ut ego colligo, crassiore caligine spiritu obstructo, clausoque stomacho, qui illi natura invalidus & angustus & frequenter interæstuans erat. Ubi dies redditur, is ab eo, quem novissimè viderat, tertius, corpus inventum est integrum, illæsum, opertumque, ut fuerat indutus: ha-*

bitus corporis quiescenti quàm defuncto similior." (f)

I shall likewise give the reader the above passage, in the words of our English Pliny, Mr. Melmoth. "There my uncle having drank a draught or two of cold water, threw himself down upon a cloth which was spread for him, when immediately the flames, and a strong smell of sulphur, which was the forerunner of them, dispersed the rest of the company, and obliged him to rise. He raised himself up with the assistance of two of his servants, and instantly fell down dead; suffocated, as I conjecture, by some gross and noxious vapour, having always had weak lungs, and frequently subject to a difficulty of breathing. As soon as it was light again, which was not till the third day after this melancholy accident, his body was found entire, and without any marks of violence upon it, exactly in the same posture that he fell, and looking more like a man asleep than dead." (g)

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(f) *Plini. Epist. lib. vi. epist. 16. sub. finem.*

(g) The Letters of Pliny, translated by Melmoth.

The circumstances which render it probable, that Pliny was killed by a mephitic vapour and not by fire, are the following. The Grotto di Cani, and other places of the same nature, show, that these vapours abound in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius; and they must often, during an eruption, be forced in unusual quantities from the bowels of the earth, by the heavings and convulsive throws of the mountain. These vapours also are heavier than common air, and rest therefore immediately on the ground; and as Pliny was in a recumbent posture, he would be much more exposed to their action than his companions and attendants. And lastly, the appearance of the body after death, was not that of a person who had been burnt or suffocated by a sulphureous flame; for he lay like one in whom life had been extinguished without pain or struggle. “ *His body was found entire, and without any marks of violence upon it, exactly in the same posture that he fell, and looking more like a man asleep than dead.*”

Had the attendants of Pliny resolutely carried the body to a little distance, and not left it involved with the poisonous vapour, his life might have been preserved. For those animals, which are become motionless, and to appearance dead, by being put in the Grotto di Cani, or cavern of Pyrmont, recover, on being withdrawn and placed in the free and open air.

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ERRATA.

PAGE 9. (note) before *indissolubility*, insert *and*

14. l. 10. read *recommended*.

68. l. 3. read *Animal effluvia*

118. five lines from the bottom, read *friabiles*

113. penult. read *ingenious* for *ingenuous*.

157. l. 8. note, in some copies read *glires* for *gilres*.

APPENDIX.

A T A M 2 3

A P P E N D I X
ON THE USE OF THE
SOLUTION OF FIXED ALKALINE SALT,
SATURATED WITH FIXIBLE AIR
I N
CALCULOUS DISORDERS.
B Y
WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D. F. R. S.
A N D
PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BATH.

* A

A P P E N D I X

OF THE USE OF THE

COMPUTATION OF FIXED ALKALINE

SATURATED WITH NITRIC ACID

CALCULOUS DISORDERS

WITHIN THE SCOPE OF MEDICAL

PHYSICS

BY J. C. GIBBS, M.D.

A P P E N D I X.

*On the Use of the Aqua Mephitica Alkalina, or
Solution of fixed Alkaline Salt, saturated with
Fixible Air in calculous complaints.*

THE merit of the original discovery that alkaline salts were capable of being completely neutralized by Fixible Air, is, I apprehend, due to Mr. BEWLY, of Great Massingham, in Norfolk; who in some experiments, related in the appendix to Dr. Priestley's second volume of Experiments and Observations on different kinds of Air, has fully proved this point. That gentleman has recommended the use of water thus impregnated in putrid cases, and others wherein the introduction of Fixible Air in large quantities might be adviseable, but does not appear to have had any medical experience of its efficacy. Since that time it has been frequently used by practitioners in place of the common saline draught, and I believe with little difference in effect.

The honour, however, of the discovery, of what I apprehend to be its most important quality hitherto known, that of relieving calculous complaints, is due to a gentleman of this city, Benjamin Colborne, Esq. who had formerly been of the medical profession, which he practised many years with great reputation to himself and service to mankind,

Having been a severe sufferer from calculous complaints, he was induced to make trial of several of the most celebrated remedies, but was, after long and sad experience, convinced but too well of the inefficacy or hazard of most, if not all of the so boasted lithontriptics. He was then led, fortunately for himself, to make trial of the remedy now under consideration, and the event answered much beyond his hopes, and has added greatly to his happiness; not only by the relief he has himself experienced from it, but also by the opportunities it has afforded him of indulging, in the most disinterested manner, his benevolent disposition, by recommending its use to several of his friends who laboured under the same malady.

Mr. Colborne was led to this discovery, partly from observing the dissolvent powers
of

of alkaline salts upon the urinary calculus out of the body, and still more by remarking the changes produced by their internal use on the urine of those afflicted with these disorders, rendering that clear and of a natural colour, which was before turbid and disposed to precipitation. The disagreeable taste, however, of the uncombined alkali, which is moreover so nauseating to the stomach, together with its caustic septic and irritating effects on the animal system, the urinary passages particularly, were great discouragements to its use. Could these be obviated by any combination that would still leave the alkaline salt at liberty to unite with the acid that is supposed to contribute to the formation of these calculi, the purpose of preventing their being generated, or possibly of dissolving them when formed, would probably be in a good measure answered.

Fixible Air seemed to him adapted to this purpose in all respects, as forming with the alkali a neutral salt perfectly mild in its nature, agreeable to the taste and stomach, and powerfully antiseptic. At the same time their combination is so loose, that the alkali is easily disengaged by any other acid it may meet with.

He moreover found by experience, that this combination possessed no inconsiderable dissolvent powers upon the human calculus out of the body. Hence he was induced to make trial of it himself, and to recommend it to others. The accounts of its success here subjoined will, I trust, prove that his expectations were not ill founded.

The method of preparing the alkaline solution is, by putting an ounce, Troy weight, of dry salt of tartar into an open earthen vessel, and pouring upon it somewhat more than two quarts of the softest water that can be procured, and stirring them well together; after standing 24 hours, the clear part is to be carefully poured off from any indissoluble residuum that may remain, and put into the middle part of one of the glass machines for impregnating water with Fixible Air, and exposed to a stream of that fluid (*a*). After the water has remained in this situation 24 hours it will be fit for use, and should then be

(*a*) Those machines that have a contrivance for drawing off the water without separating the parts of the vessel are most convenient. The directions given with the machines of this kind, sold by Mr. Parker in Fleet-street, will serve the purpose here intended perfectly well, save that the alkaline solution requires a longer time in order to be saturated, than simple water.

be carefully bottled off into clean bottles, and well corked up. The bottles should be set with the bottom upwards in a cool place. With these precautions it will keep several weeks very good. The water in which the alkali is dissolved, should be as free of foreign impregnations as possible, as the alkali, by decomposing them, will not only cloud the water, but form other combinations inconsistent, perhaps, with the effects to be wished for from the remedy. The intention therefore of mixing the salt of tartar with the water the day before, and of the caution recommended in pouring it off, is to allow time for any precipitation occasioned by the mixture to settle, as well as to separate the indissoluble parts of the salt of tartar itself. Nor is less attention necessary in procuring the salt of tartar pure and in perfection; and on that account it should be got from such places only as can be depended upon. When properly prepared, it should be perfectly clear and rather sparkling, of an acidulous taste, and totally free of that disagreeable impression which alkaline salts make on the tongue and throat.

About eight ounces by measure appear from some of the cases, to have been taken thrice in 24 hours for a considerable time together, and to have agreed well with the stomach, ap-

petite, and general health ; but I fear most people will think this a large quantity, and I imagine, that for most cases, two thirds, or a pint of the alkaline liquor in 24 hours may suffice ; should the bulk of the separate doses (*b*) be thought too large, the alkaline solution may be made of double the strength, in which case, half the quantity will be enough. The times of taking three doses in the day have been, I believe, pretty early in the morning, about noon, and about six in the evening. If twice a day, about noon and in the evening ; and if once, which in many cases seems sufficient for a preventative, about an hour and a half before dinner. Common prudence dictates that such a remedy should be taken at such times as the stomach is least likely to be loaded with victuals.

I do not find, from observation or enquiry, that a rigid adherence to any particular regimen of diet is necessary, farther than the usual prudential cautions of moderation and temperance.

The Reverend Dr. Cooper has made use of fruit, wine, and other things subject to acescency, during the time of his taking the solution ;

(*b*) See Dr. Cooper's Case.

yet

yet no person, as will appear by his very judicious account, has received greater benefit. I, however, think it would be adviseable to abstain from acids, and from such things as are subject to become aced for some time before, and also after the time of taking the doses of the alkaline solution. I do not find either from my own observation, or from the accounts of others, that any very perceivable effects, save that most to be wished, the abatement of the troublesome symptoms, followed the taking this remedy. I have enquired of a very sensible person of this city, who has taken the solution in the largest quantity of any that I have known; and he assures me, that he found no effect from it, save that of gently opening the body.

Mr. Bewly speaks of a dose of it that he took affecting the head (with vertigo I suppose) and proving a pretty strong diuretic. But no such consequences have been generally observed by those persons of whom I have had an opportunity of enquiring. The person before referred to, informed me, that though it kept the body gently open, it had no effect in increasing the quantity of urine; Mr. Bewly's dose was indeed large, he having taken at one dose, such a quantity of the alkaline

line solution as contained 24 ounces by measure of Fixible Air, whereas the quantity of air taken at a time in a dose of the solution above directed, is not calculated to exceed 15 ounces, but this was repeated three times a day, and no such effect observed. With respect to the diuretic quality, it is well known that the expectation of such an effect from any thing we take, will often prove a very powerful means of producing it.

Should it prove cold or flatulent to the stomach, as I have myself known it to do, though I believe that is an effect which rarely happens, a small portion of spirits, as rum or brandy, or any of the other spirituous waters or tinctures, may be used without any diminution of its good effects. A tea spoonful of rum is mentioned to be taken with each dose of the solution, in one of the Cases subjoined, and I have myself directed a small quantity of tincture of cardamoms and of compound spirit of lavender, with evident advantage. Mr. Colborne has found hot milk in the proportion of about one fourth to that of the alk. solution, to be a very grateful addition, especially in cold weather, and what tended much to reconcile it to the stomach, and this without impairing in the least its good qualities.

CASE

A P P E N D I X.

41

C A S E I.

Benjamin Colborne, Esq. of this city, was, in the year 1760, attacked with a violent nephritic paroxysm, which, after continuing seven or eight days, and being treated with anodyne, oily, and mucilaginous medicines and bleeding, terminated in the discharge by urine, of a red stone larger than a vetch or tare, after which he continued tolerable well for eight or ten months; often, however, observing small calculous concretions to come away, attended with irritation of the urinary passages. In about ten months after the first attack, he had another, but neither so violent or of so long duration, which terminated like the first, in the discharge of a stone of a similar colour to the foregoing, but of a smaller size. The nephritic paroxysm again returned in about five or six months, but not so violent as at first. During this time he was in a course of taking mucilaginous and lubricating remedies.

After this he made trial of Mrs. Stephen's remedy, as prepared by Dr. D'Eschernay, of which he took about an ounce in a day, once or twice a week.

After

After this he continued free of nephritic complaints about a year and half. That medicine, however, agreed so ill with his stomach, producing nausea indigestion and crudities, that he was obliged to leave it off. About three or four months afterwards he had another attack, which returned upon him every ten or twelve weeks. At this time he was in a course of taking an infusion of the wild carrot seed, and drank distilled water as his usual drink.

In the year 1766, he made a trial of Blackrie's lixivium (or Chittick's remedy) and though it agreed with him rather better than the soap, yet it was so caustic and irritating to the mouth and throat, and produced such painful sensations in his stomach, that he was obliged to leave it off; after which his nephritic paroxysm returned every eight or ten weeks as before. In the year 1774, he went to Spa for a complaint in his bowels, which he ascribed to the use of his caustic lixivium, and during the time of his drinking these waters, had no return of calculous complaints; but on his coming back to England he was attacked as formerly.

In the beginning of the year 1778, he made trial of water simply impregnated with Fixible
Air,

Air, which proved too irritating and diuretic. On March 27th of the same year, he had an attack of the gout, which continued on him until the 14th of April, when he was taken with a violent vomiting, attended with pain in the left kidney. By the help of the warm bath and bleeding, he passed another calculus. After this he had a second attack of the gout, which continued a few days.

As soon as it was over he began the use of the alkaline medicine with Fixible Air, as above described, which he took about six or seven ounces twice a day. During the use of this he parted with no gravel, his urine deposited no sediment whatsoever, or discoloured the vessel, though if it was omitted even for a few days these appearances took place, and small bits of gravel were perceivable in his water.

From this time he continued in perfect health, and free of all nephritic complaints, until the 26th of August 1783, when, about three in the morning, he was taken with an irritation in the urinary passages, which prevented his sleep, his urine however was not high coloured; about seven in the morning he had two purging stools; he had but little pain in the kidney,

kidney, but a heavy obtuse sensation over the os pubis, which continued with some sickness till about two o'clock, when the stone seemed to enter the bladder. From that time he became perfectly easy.

In order to discharge the stone from the bladder, he drank large quantities of mucilaginous liquours, and retained his urine as long as possible. About six in the evening he discharged a red calculus, smaller than what he had before done.

It is proper to observe, that he had been at Harrowgate about four or five weeks before this happened, and drank the Harrowgate water, which as it acted not only as a purgative, but as a diuretic also, he was induced to think he might safely omit the alkaline solution. It appeared however, to his great disappointment, that the calculus was generated during that interval. From that time to the present, he has never, for two days successively, omitted taking the saturated alk. solution, and has never since felt the smallest uneasiness; no grains of sand or other precipitation in the urine, nor any discolouration of the vessel, except when the medicine is omitted for a day. But, upon taking the solution again, the urine made afterwards dissolves
the

the former discolouration, and still continues perfectly clear. During the time he was subject to nephritic paroxysms, his urine was subject to putrefy very soon, but since he has taken the solution it will keep three or four days in the warmest weather without shewing any signs of that disposition. His general dose as a preventative is about seven ounces daily. His health, strength, and spirits, are all perfectly good; and, as he thinks, better than they were twenty years ago.

C A S E II.

Mrs. S. a lady of this city, was first afflicted with complaints of this kind about the year 1754, when she had an attack that lasted several days; after which, to her great surprise, she voided a calculus, not having before apprehended the nature of her disorder. She continued free from any complaint of the kind for about ten years, when, in the year 1764, she had a return, and from that time the attacks recurred every ten or twelve weeks, accompanied with the discharge of numerous calculi: one, however, she had reason to believe remained, and probably still remains too large to pass, which aggravated her pain, and produced blood on the slightest motion. The
pains

pains in the kidneys, nevertheless, still continued, and the last paroxysm she had of this kind, which was in 1779, was so violent, that her life was despaired of for ten or twelve days. At last, however, after taking large quantities of oily and mucilaginous remedies, the free use of opium, and the warm bath, an oblong stone was discharged about the shape and size of a large orange seed. As soon as she had recovered a little strength after this severe attack, she began, in the same year, to make trial of the aqua mephitica alkalina, taking six or seven ounces twice a day, which she still persevered in. Since that time she has had no more nephritic attacks; has parted with no calculi, and her urine continues clear and free of sediment. She often feels a sensation of weight, and some uneasiness in her bladder, but never has any bloody water, bears exercise well, is able to walk for an hour or two at a time, and uses a carriage almost daily without pain or aggravation of uneasiness. Her general state of health, though valetudinary, has been much better since the trial of this remedy than before.

Since the above case was drawn up, and sent to the printer, I have received the following account.

“ In

"In the beginning of Sept. last (1784), Mrs. S. went into Berkshire, where she continued three weeks. Soon after her arrival she was seized with a feverish complaint, which occasioned her to omit the alk. solution, which she not only discontinued during her stay in the country, but for a month after her return to Bath. During this interval, she began to feel some uneasiness in her left kidney, on which she again commenced the use of the remedy once a day. On Dec. 27th last, she was seized with pain and other symptoms attending the passage of a calculus; which, after a painful night, came away about nine the next morning. It was about the size of a pea; she soon recovered, and is now well and easy."

It is her opinion, and appears highly probable, that this calculus was formed during the time of the remedy's being omitted.

C A S E III.

The Reverend Dr. Cooper, of Sunning, in Berkshire, a most worthy and amiable character, is likewise a remarkable instance of the efficacy of the neutralized alkaline solution.

* B

But

But this gentleman's case is related by himself, in a letter to my late friend, with such accuracy and propriety, as well as animated description, suggested by the memory of feelings, too severe to be erased, that I cannot forbear giving it to the reader in his own words; subjoining also a confirmation of the benefit he had received, and of his present good state of health, extracted from a letter I myself had the pleasure lately to receive from him. One trivial circumstance I will take the liberty to remark, that Dr. Cooper, in one part of his letter to Dr. Dobson, seems to have thought that the *aq. mephitica alkalina*, or alkaline solution saturated with Fixible Air, was recommended in the medical commentary, as a remedy for calculous disorders, whereas it is only recommended there as containing a large quantity of Fixible Air, which was to be set loose by a subsequent addition of an acid, which was directed to be taken immediately after the exhibition of the alkaline solution. It does not appear that Dr. Dobson, at the time he composed the medical commentary on Fixed Air, was at all acquainted with the good effects of the alkaline solution thus impregnated in these complaints. Tho' he recommends its use, it is only with a view to its immediate decomposition by an acid.

The

The remedy, however, from which Dr. Cooper received benefit, was, as appears from his own account, the alkaline solution saturated with Fixed Air, without any other addition; though he occasionally made use of the effervescent saline draught, when a machine for impregnating the water with Fixed Air was not at hand.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper's Letter to Dr. Dobson.

" Dear Sir,

" It gives me great pleasure to hear you design taking up the pen again in favour of *Fixed Air*. The efficacy of that volatile principle (when combined with some alkaline salt) in putrid and other disorders, is sufficiently manifested in your very ingenious Commentary on that subject; and nothing now is wanting completely to establish its character, than the making better known to the world it's superior virtues in nephritic complaints also. Of this superiority, I am sensible, you have several proofs before you, even in this place, and some of them much stronger than perhaps my case may be; nevertheless, if *that* can in the least degree promote the cause of truth, and assist your benevolent design, it is most heartily at your service. Indeed, I feel myself

under so great obligations to the virtues of *Salt of Tartar and Fixed Air*, for rescuing me from a state of misery and pain, and restoring me to the full enjoyment of health and ease, that it would appear the highest ingratitude in me to be silent, whenever it is in my power to do justice to their worth.—It was in the beginning of August 1772, if I recollect right, that I was first attacked with what is called, a fit of the gravel, which lasted about twelve hours: *hinc mihi prima labe*. As I had till then been quite a stranger to the nature as well as symptoms of the disorder, I was at a loss how to account for the sickness and pains I felt, till a small stone, which came away, too well convinced me from what cause they arose. The continual apprehensions I now was under, of having a return of those pains, and the dread I entertained of being afflicted with a complaint which I had always heard styled the *opprobrium medicorum*, destroyed every comfort, and imbibited every hour of my life. I did not fail, however, you may be sure, Sir, having recourse to the best advice I could find, and took care scrupulously to adhere to every rule, and every method of cure prescribed me. I soon perceived, nevertheless, with great concern, that my disorder, instead of abating, gradually increased, conformable to the just observation of Mr. Pope, that

The

"The young disease, which must subdue at length,
"Grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength."

I now continually voided great quantities of sand, or rather, of very small stones of a bright red colour; and, at the distance of every two or three months, and sometimes oftener, when a larger stone was formed than could easily pass the ureters, I underwent the most excruciating torments before it reached the bladder. The paroxysms, at these times, lasted full thirty hours, and once or twice much longer, attended with an acute burning pain in the region of the kidneys and round the abdomen, a numbness down my thighs and legs, a constipation of my bowels, with violent sickness at my stomach. Castor.oil, fomentations, emollients, and warm bathing, which used before to afford me ease in common fits, here often failed of success, and nothing but opiate draughts could administer the least relief. Nor did my sufferings always terminate with the stone's being at length safely lodged in the bladder; for twice, in its endeavours to pass the urethra, the stone unhappily remained fixed there for several hours, and consequently brought on again an intolerable pain, with a total suppression of urine. To attempt giving an idea of what I felt on these occasions, is beyond the power of words; even at this distance

tance of time, while I am now writing, *animus meminisse horret*—it is to be conceived only by those, who have had the misfortune to be afflicted with the stone.

“ As I was convinced that the milder remedies, which I had hitherto followed, were unable to prevent a frequent return of these paroxysms, I determined to have recourse to more violent ones, such as *lixiviums* and *solvents*. Of the former, I preferred that recommended by Mr. *Blackrie*, known before by the name of *Chittick's Receipt for the Stone*. This I took regularly for four months, strictly observing the rules laid down with it. I do not remember I had any very violent attack of my complaint, during the course of this medicine; but it sometimes occasioned me to make bloody water, and I continually voided a good deal of gravel. Perceiving, however, that my health, spirits, and appetite began to be affected by the septic regimen, enjoined to assist the operations of the lixivium, I thought it high time to leave it off; and soon after had the additional mortification to know, that, whilst every thing else, that could render life an object of desire, was about to leave me, my calculous complaints remained firm and rooted as ever.

“ From

“ From this caustic medicine, I turned my eyes to *Perry's Solvent*, which, as I found its character and virtues came strongly recommended to the public under the sanction of many very respectable names, I lamented I had not thought of sooner; and considered all the time as thrown away, which I had hitherto bestowed on other remedies. My application, however, to this boasted medicine, was followed by no better success than what had attended me before; for at the end of three months, during which time I took it, I found all my fond hopes and expectations at once destroyed by one of the severest fits of the stone I had ever felt. Willing to give this celebrated solvent the fairest trial, I persevered in the use of it long after I found it by no means suited to my constitution, for it induced such a costive habit of body, as rendered my life very uncomfortable, and sometimes was indeed quite alarming.

“ It would be difficult, as well as tiresome, to endeavour to enumerate the variety of other nostrums, which, during the course of full seven years, I was persuaded to swallow :

“ Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,

“ Ferrea vox, omnes possim comprehendere formas.”—

Let it suffice to say, that finding from none of them any other kind of benefit than temporary suspensions of pain, I quite despaired of ever meeting with any thing that would afford me essential and permanent relief. At length, however, in the beginning of April 1780, a friend of mine put into my hands your publication, before-mentioned, on **FIXED AIR**: pleased with the account given in it, of the many cures performed by *that* and *salt of tartar*, on putrid and other diseases, and with the great probability of the success of these combined articles in nephritic complaints, as likewise encouraged by the established character and reputation of its amiable author, I determined immediately to make trial of this extraordinary medicine; and accordingly provided myself with a Fixed Air machine, and apparatus necessary for the purpose.

“ About the middle of the same month I entered on a course of the Medicated Water and Fixed Air, taking it in the form and quantity prescribed as in your pamphlet, and soon had great reason to congratulate myself on my undertaking; for in about a fortnight's time I perceived a very sensible alteration in myself, as well with respect to my complaint in particular, as to my health in general. The
latter

latter I found greatly mended both in my spirits and appetite; and the uneasy sensations of the former, about the kidneys were intirely removed. I no longer voided either sand or gravel; nor did I feel that continual irritation to make water, which I did before; nor was my sleep disturbed by such frequent, yet fruitless, calls to it; in short, from the happy enjoyment of ease and comfort, to which I had so long been a stranger, I now seemed to myself quite a new creature.

“ I pursued this method about four months, when my farther progress in it was stopped by a feverish attack, which confined me for three weeks. As soon as that was removed, I had recourse again to the *Salt of Tartar* and *Fixed Air*, and have continued it, with but little interruption, ever since. I can assure you, Sir, with the greatest truth, that from the time I began taking this medicine, to the date of the present writing, I have never had any the least return of my complaint, excepting once, about two years and a half ago, I voided a small stone, without pain, about the size of a little pea, or vetch, quite smooth, and almost perfectly round. I have moreover, in every other respect, enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health. When I am on a journey, or
absent

absent from home, when I cannot be supplied with a Fixed Air machine, I neutralize each dose of the medicated water (sweetened with a little sugar) with juice of lemons, before I take it, which has the same effect as the mephitic acid.

“ With regard to regimen, I confess, I observe none, except the avoiding every thing salted or dressed too high. No other restriction of diet can be necessary with a medicine, whose virtues seem best assisted by those things which are, at the same time, most salutary and agreeable to the nature and constitution of the human frame, such as wine, milk, fruits, vegetables, and the like. On this account, the medicine in question has certainly great advantages over those of the caustic kind; for the same reason, perhaps, it may be supposed to yield to them in *solvent powers*. Nevertheless, if, as experience shews, it *prevents* the *formation* of those substances in the kidneys and bladder, which form the *human calculi*, or the *increase* of them after they are formed, its claim to merit as a *preventative* is equally great; at the same time, when its perfect innocence, nay even beneficial effects on the constitution, are taken into consideration, few people, I believe, will hesitate to pronounce the *Medicated*

ated Water and *Fixed Air* superior to all other medicines hitherto recommended for nephritic complaints. A fair trial of them for three years, will, I hope, fully justify me in asserting this superiority; and if health, ease, and comfort are blessings we all covet and desire, the having reinstated me in the happy enjoyment of them, when well-nigh lost, must ever intitle the *Salt of Tartar* and *Fixed Air* remedy to my sincerest thanks and most grateful acknowledgments.

I am, dear Sir, with the truest esteem,

Bath, April 16th,
1783.

Your very obedient,
and very humble servant,

EDWARD COOPER.

N. B. I forgot to mention, that, in the spring of the year 1782, I was seized with a fit of the gout in both my feet, which confined me full three weeks; nevertheless, I still continued the use of my medicine, adding only to each dose about half a tea-spoonful of rum, nor did I find the least prejudice or inconvenience from it.

Extract

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cooper to William Falconer, M. D. dated Dec. 18, 1784.

“ All that I have farther to add now, respecting myself, is, that I still continue as well, and as free from any return of my complaint, as I was when I drew up my case in April 1783. I constantly persevere in the use of the alkaline solution with Fixible Air, drinking once or twice a day, as it happens, about two ounces of the Medicated Water, which never fails acting as a preventative, and keeping me intirely free from every the least symptom of gravel or stone; though I have great reason to think, from the pain I have formerly felt in the region of my kidnies, that a stone is formed in one of them.”—

It may be necessary to remind the reader, that the quantity of alk. contained in the solution used by Dr. Cooper, is double to that used by Mr. Colborne; so that the two ounces mentioned in Dr. Cooper's letter as his daily dose, are equal to twice that quantity of the solution directed in the former part of this Appendix.

CASE

C A S E IV.

A respectable person of this city, who desired his name might not be made public, aged 65, of a habit of body esteemed to be scorbutic, had been for several years accustomed to the use of medicines that acted upon the urinary organs as expressed juice of millepedes and tincture of cantharides.

About three years ago he was seized with a considerable degree of pain in the urinary passages, and in the rectum. He likewise voided several fabulous concretions, some of the size of a pepper-corn, or vetch, and had frequent returns of bloody urine, in which the proportion of blood was often so large as to coagulate nearly in the same manner as if it was recently drawn from the arm. Great pain, as may well be supposed, attended these evacuations. For these symptoms he took, by advice, Blackrie's lixivium, from forty to eighty drops, thrice a day, in veal broth or onion pottage, and made a large use of onions also in his diet.

His pains and bloody urine increasing under this regimen, he was induced to make trial of honey, which he took to the quantity
of

of near half a pound daily, still continuing the use of the lixivium. The honey seemed to act as a strong diuretic, and to aggravate his pain so much, as to render it necessary to be laid aside, as well as the lixivium. He then made trial of water, simply impregnated with Fixible Air, for about a month, but without any sensible relief.

He next, by Mr. Colborne's advice, entered upon a course of the alkaline solution impregnated with Fixible Air, similar to that above described, which he commenced somewhat more than two years from the present time, taking eight ounces of it thrice every day. In less than three weeks after his first taking it, he experienced the most essential benefit; his pains abated, his urine became clear and of a natural colour, without any subsidence or precipitation; and his health (some slight pains, occasionally returning, excepted) nearly restored.

It is proper to remark, that the caustic lixivium appeared to have very bad effects on the system, by disposing the humours of the body to a putrefactive state, which was instanced in several respects, and particularly by frequent hæmorrhages from the nose, that occurred during

during its use; a thing he was never before subject to, and which has not occurred since the lixivium has been laid aside.

For the last year and half he has made no bloody urine, has had no pain in passing it, and has voided no calculous concretions. For the last six months he has taken only four ounces three times a day, which is but half the original quantity. It has operated as a gentle aperient, giving one motion daily, but no more, and thus supplying the want of an aloetic pill, which he was formerly obliged occasionally to have recourse to. It had not, however, any sensible effect as a diuretic.

His appetite and health in general have been very good since the use of the medicine. He is now of a healthy and ruddy complexion, hale and strong in his body, appetite and spirits good, bears exercise well in a carriage, and is able to walk five or six miles at a time without fatigue, or any other inconvenience, and generally walks as far daily, whenever the weather will admit of it.

C A S E V.

The Honourable and Reverend G. Hamilton, of Taplow, in Buckinghamshire, a gentleman

man between 60 and 70 years old, is another instance of the efficacy of this remedy ; as appears from the following extract from a letter of his to George Burges, Esq; of this city, and by him communicated, with the consent of Mr. Hamilton, to Dr. Dobson.

“ I had been troubled with a stone in my bladder about five years, during which time I took various solvents without any effect. In the spring of the year 1780, Mr. Pott extracted a stone weighing two ounces; since that time I have been free from pain, but at times perceived gravel in my water, and now-and-then pieces large enough to make me apprehend the forming of another stone. In the winter of the year 1781, I was at Bath, and very fortunately became acquainted with Dr. Cooper. He had been troubled with my complaints, and was taking a medicine he strongly recommended to me. He said, he had taken it near two years, to the best of my remembrance, during which time he had avoided the usual symptoms of this complaint. It was water impregnated with Fixed Air, to two quarts of which he put two ounces of salt of tartar. He took a small quantity of this twice a day, in which he put some sugar, and about two tea-spoonfuls of
juice

juice of lemons. He very kindly treated me with a glass whenever I called upon him; and as soon as I returned to Taplow, I sent to town for a Fixed Air apparatus. I got it in January 1782: only that I drink his two doses at once, and put the juice of half a lemon into mine, as my stomach agrees well with acids. Since I have taken this, I have voided no gravel; nor have I seen any fur on the chamber-pot, its usual forerunner.

If this account may be of any service to Dr. Dobson, or his patients, he is welcome to make what use he pleases of it, for I may say with Dido,

“Haud ignara mali,” &c.

Dated Taplow, Apr. 8, 1783.

I have lately had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Burges, that Mr. Hamilton has not had any return of his complaint since the writing of the letter above referred to. He went last summer to Lord Abercorn's seat near Edinburgh, from whence he returned to his own house at Taplow in four, or at most five days, without the smallest pain or inconvenience, and is at present in a good state of health.

* C

CASE

C A S E VI.

William Ainslie, Esq; of this city, a gentleman between 70 and 80 years of age, accustomed to take much exercise, in hunting particularly, was seized in the year 1780 with a pain and irritation in the urinary passages, accompanied with a discharge of blood. This continued eight or nine days, but without his passing any gravel or sand.

He continued tolerably well (though not without frequent irritations of no great consequence, in which, however, nothing of a calculous nature was voided) until August 1781, when he was again seized with violent pain and irritation, accompanied with bloody urine, which came on after exercise on horse-back. After some time his urine became clear, but a violent irritation remained for two or three days longer; nothing, however, of stone or gravel came away.

In January 1782, he came from Dorsetshire to Bath in a chaise, the motion of which renewed his complaints, the irritation particularly, to such a degree, as to make it difficult for him to reach the end of his journey. Soon
after

after his arrival at Bath, he was advised to a trial of Adams's solvent, of which he took somewhat more than a guinea bottle; during the taking of which he thought himself somewhat better, the irritation being rather diminished: but towards the latter end of February he was seized with a great bleeding at the nose, which continued 48 hours, with the loss of some quarts of blood.

The physician he consulted on this occasion advised him to leave off the medicine; but from that time the least motion brought on pain, irritation, and bloody urine, so as to oblige him to stir out as little as possible, since even the motion of a sedan chair brought on the above symptoms.

In this state he continued, although he was still in the course of taking various mild lubricating things, and laudanum occasionally, to abate the pain, until about the beginning of April 1783, when he was advised to begin a course of the alkaline solution saturated with Fixed Air, which he took to the quantity of eight ounces twice a day. He had not taken it more than five or six days, before he found benefit: his pain abated, he became able to walk a little, but much motion still brought

on a return of bloody urine, and the other symptoms, but less in degree, and of a shorter continuance than formerly.

By the beginning of May he was so well recovered, as to venture to take a journey in a post-chaise into Dorsetshire. The first day of his journey he travelled about 25 miles; and the roads being very rough, and the carriage uneasy, brought on a return of his pain and bloody urine. He however went forward about 15 miles the next day, and the roads being better, and the carriage easy, felt no inconvenience. The next day brought him about 25 miles farther, to the end of his journey, where he arrived in perfect ease and health.

About the twentieth of May he began to diminish the quantity of his medicine, taking it once a day only. From this time he remained perfectly well until the beginning of August, when he had a very slight return of pain, which soon ceased. In October following he was able to ride a horse gently for an hour and a half together without much pain or uneasiness; and his water was then, and had been a long time, of a natural colour, plentiful in quantity, and voided without pain or uneasiness.

Two

Two other instances of the good effects of the saturated alkaline solution, have lately occurred in my practice, the particulars of which I am not at liberty to mention. I can, however, say, that the effects produced, corresponded entirely with those mentioned in the cases before related, and that considerable benefit was received in both.

E X P E R I M E N T S

On the solvent effects of the alkaline solution, saturated with Fixible Air.

By BENJAMIN COLBORNE, Esq.

A FRAGMENT of a calculus of an ochrous colour, and rough on the outside like a mulberry, weighing fifty one grains, was put into about two ounces and a half of the alkaline neutralized solution, and corked up. After two days standing, the solution was poured off, and a fresh portion put on, and this was repeated every day, or every other day, for thirty one days successively.

At the end of that time the stone was again weighed, and found to have lost thirty-six grains of its original weight.

* C 3

Another

Another fragment of the same calculus, weighing 41 grains, treated in the same manner, lost in thirty-seven days thirty-two grains.

Another fragment of the same, weighing fifty four grains, treated as above mentioned, lost in thirteen days thirty-two grains.

Another fragment of a calculus, of a light ochrous, and close texture, weighing forty-one grains, lost by the same treatment in thirty-three days, eleven grains only.

A smooth white calculus was sawn into two pieces, one of which weighing 29 grains, was put into the alkaline solution, but imperfectly saturated with Fixible Air; the other, weighing 20 grains, was put into an equal quantity of the solution perfectly saturated; after standing 28 days, the first had lost six grains, the other eight grains.

A human calculus was divided into four parts, the first, N° I. weighing 20 grains, was put into the saturated alkaline solution, made of the common salt of tartar of the shops; the second, N° II. weighing 19 grains, was put into a similar solution made with a proportionable quantity of the oleum tartari
per

per deliquium; the third, N° III. weighing 18 grains, was put into an alkaline solution made with salt of tartar procured from Apothecaries Hall; and the fourth, N° IV. weighing 18 grains, into an alkaline solution made with the caustic lixivium, neutralized by means of Fixible Air, and as nearly as possible of the same strength with the others. After standing 45 days. N° I. had lost 13 grains; N° II. 13 grains; N° III. 14 grains, and N° IV. 11 grains (*a*).

A piece of calculus, weighing 51 grains, put into the neutralized alk. solution, made with lixiv. tartari, lost in 18 days 29 grains.

Another piece, weighing 56 grains, put into an alkaline solution made with fossil alkali in the same proportion, and neutralized in like manner, lost in 18 days 13 grains.

Another piece, weighing 55 grains, put into a neutralized solution made with salt of tartar, lost in 18 days 11 grains.

Another piece of calculus, weighing 41 grains, put into a neutralized alkaline solution, lost in 31 days 30 grains.

Another

(*a*) *N. B.* These different alkalies were tried to discover, if one alkali had a greater power than another.

Another piece, weighing 49 grains, put into neutralized solution made with salt of tartar, lost only four grains in the same time.

A piece of calculus, weighing 56 grains, was put into a neutralized solution made with fossil alkali, in 31 days it lost 18 grains.

Another piece that weighed 64 grains, put into a solution of only half the strength, made with *lixiv. tartari*, lost in 31 days 42 grains.

The calculi above mentioned were corroded in holes like a worm-eaten piece of wood, but externally preserved their original figure, till they all at last fell to pieces.

The following experiments are some made by myself on the same subject.

Two calculi of a similar appearance, of a whitish colour with a pink tinge, and of such a consistence as to be easily scratched with the point of a knife, the one weighing five grains, and the other two grains and a half, were put into six ounces of the *alk. solution*, as above; in 38 days, during which time the solution was changed six times, they were diminished in weight five grains and a half, but the

the apparent size was little less than at first; they were however so friable as to fall to pieces on slight touching.

Two other small calculi similar in appearance to the others, and both weighing six grains and a half, were treated in the same manner. In 38 days they were both of a scaly appearance on the outside, and of a hollow worm-eaten texture within, and withal so shivery, as to fall to pieces on slight pressure. The pink tinge on the outside was much diminished, but was retained within. The weight was only gr. i fs. so that they had lost five grains.

Six small calculi similar to the foregoing, and weighing gr. iv. fs. were treated as above. In 38 days they had lost three grains and three-fourths, and were so fragile as to fall to powder on being touched.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Of the solvent powers of the Alk. Solution, saturated with Fixed Air, with water simply impregnated with Fixed Air.

Mr. Colborne's expt. with the alk. fat. solut.

Original weight of the calculis.	Time they continued immersed.	Weight lost by the calculi.
51 grains.	31 Days.	36 grains.
41	37	32
54	13	32
41	33	11
20	28	11
51	18	29
55	18	11
41	31	30
49	31	4
64	31	42

Ex-

EXPERIMENTS I made myself with the alk. sol.

Original weight of the calculi.	Time they continued immerfed.	Weight loft by the calculi.
7½ grains.	42 days.	5½ grains.
6½	48	5
4½	48	3½

EXPERIMENTS made by Dr. Percival on the diffolvent power of water, fimply impregnated with Fixible Air, on human calculi.

See Percival's works, Vol. III.

Original weight of the calculi.	Time they continued immerfed.	Weight loft by the calculi.
152 grains.	2 Days.	2½ grains.
165½	2	11
126½	2	gr. ½
68½	2	3½

Ex-

EXPERIMENTS I myself made on the solvent power of water simply impregnated with Fixible Air upon human calculi.

See Experiments and Observations on Fixible Air, London, printed, 1776.

Original weight of the calculi.	Time they continued immerfed.	Weight loft by the calculi.
6 grains.	15 days.	4½ grains.
7	31	4
4½	31	2½
5	31	2½

EXPERIMENTS

On the antifeptic qualities of the alkaline folution faturated with Fixible Air.

Three pieces of lean mutton, a drachm each in weight, were, on Dec. 21, 1784, feverally put into eight ounces of fpring water, into the fame quantity of water faturated with Fixible Air, and into the fame quantity of the alkaline faturated folution, and all clofely corked up, and placed in a clofet in a room wherein a constant fire was kept. The weather

ther being very cold no change was perceived for several days.

On Dec. 29, the vial with the simple water began to look cloudy, but scarcely any smell was perceivable.

The others continued clear and sweet.

On Jan. 2d, the smell was more perceivable, but still faint, in the vial with simple water; some little of a musty smell was perceivable in the vial with water saturated with Fixible Air; but the alk. saturated solution still continued free of smell, and the fluid clear.

Jan. 3d. The vial with the simple water had acquired a smell evidently putrid. That with the water simply with Fixible Air had the musty smell much increased. That with the alkaline saturated solution was perfectly sweet.

REMARKS

REMARKS UPON,

AND

INFERENCES FROM,

THE FOREGOING

CASES AND EXPERIMENTS.

THE Cases above related, which are described from the accounts given by the parties themselves, persons of the most undoubted veracity, all of whom are now living, and whose present state of health bears the strongest confirmation of their testimony, will no doubt have their due weight with the reader.

In Case III. a calculus of the kidney is thought, by the gentleman who relates his own case, to be actually formed; and there is almost

almost a certainty of the existence of one in Case II. But although in the others we have no assurances of any large stone being produced, yet many fabulous concretions of no inconsiderable size have been voided; and the pain, and other symptoms, appear to have been as severe as can well be imagined.

It must be a comfortable reflection to those thus afflicted, to find, from the above Cases, that relief may be expected before the dissolution of the calculus could be supposed to take place, and even whilst we know that it is really subsisting. Ease was obtained in Cases II. and III. soon after the commencement of the use of the remedy; which we can only attribute to the change it produces in the urine itself.

It is observed of this discharge, that in calculous paroxysms, especially if accompanied with great pain, it is almost always caustic and irritating, like other secretions from inflamed parts. The mucus of the nose, which is in general mild and bland, is, by a catarrhus inflammation of the vessels that secrete it, rendered so acrid, as to excoriate those parts of the nose and lips upon which it falls. The same takes place in the urine, which, under such

such circumstances, generally feels scalding and painful to the ducts through which it passes; and this irritation constitutes no small part of the misery of the sufferers.

I would not, however, by any means deny that the mechanical action of calculous substances is often sufficient to cause great pain. Experience proves that this is frequently the case; but it is equally certain, that large calculi both of the kidneys and bladder have remained there many years with little trouble or uneasiness, and that even the pain produced by passing them is by no means proportioned to their size. A pretty large concretion, compared with the diameter of the urinary ducts, is mentioned, in one of the cases above recited, to be discharged without pain; whilst others of a less bulk were often accompanied, in their passage, with great torture, and large effusions of blood.

The particles of sand, that come away, are often too inconsiderable to cause the uneasiness that is experienced, were not the membranes that line the ducts in a state of inflammation, and constant irritability. This acrimonious condition of the urine is almost constantly accom-

accompanied with a disposition to precipitation. Hence the turbid appearance of this discharge in such paroxysms, which the sufferers often vainly flatter themselves to be the crisis of their disorder, when in reality it is no more than an indication of its prevalence. Both these circumstances the saturated alkaline solution is very efficacious in removing, neutralizing as it were the acrimony of the urine, and restoring to it, together with its natural colour, its power of retaining in perfect solution those substances which it was intended by nature to discharge.

Another circumstance, much in favour of a trial of this remedy, is, that it acts by no violence of operation. The first effects, observed in all the instances above related, seem to have been the abatement of the pain and uneasiness, and the restoration of the urine to its natural colour and other properties. It is not found to act even as a stimulus on the urinary secretion, a thing somewhat remarkable; and though in one case it may appear to have exerted some aperient effect, this was so inconsiderable as to render it a matter of doubt if it was to be imputed to the qualities of the medicine, or to the taking in an additional quantity of watery fluid, which it is well known will often produce that effect. It no-where

* D

appears

appears to have injured the appetite, digestion, or general health. It has manifested no septic qualities in itself, nor produced any upon the system; nay, those which took place from the use of the caustic alkaline lixivium, ceased during the trial of this remedy. The persons I have seen, who have tried it, have exemplified its innocence respecting the general health, as strongly as its particular efficacy in this complaint.

It appears that the use of this medicine is not necessary to be superseded by slight indispositions. It has been taken in place of the common saline draught, and no very observable difference found in the effect; and one of the cases shews, that it may be continued, without any apparent injury, during the course of a common gouty paroxysm.

I would not, however, by any means assert, that the indiscriminate use of this remedy is admissible in all states of health. The quantity may often be an objection to some; the taste may prove disagreeable, and perhaps in some complaints (though I know of none at present) it may be specifically injurious. Experience, joined with prudence, is the only guide we have to direct us in such circumstances.

But

But although I think it probable that the principal advantage derived from this remedy is owing to the change it produces in the urine; yet the experiments shew, that it possesses considerable powers as a solvent of the calculus. That its efficacy in this point of view may be compared with that of water simply impregnated with Fixible Air, I have formed the foregoing comparative table of their effects respectively. The difference in their solvent powers is inconsiderable; whilst the operation of the alkaline saturated solution is much milder, and, as I think, of a different kind from that of the simple impregnation of water with Fixed Air.

From examination of the effects of the two menstrua it should seem, that the action of the latter was principally upon the animal gluten or mucus that connected the sandy particles, which it gradually disunited, until they fell into powder; whereas from the corroded and worm-eaten appearance of the calculi immersed in the alkaline solution, the sandy particles themselves seem to have been acted upon. How this is brought about, is matter of difficult investigation.

From Bergman's experiments, it appears, that the acid of sugar and calcareous earth, which probably form the stony part of the

* D 2

calculus,

calculus, bear a stronger attraction to one another than any body does separately to either; so that the addition of no simple substance, at least any that we can introduce into the body, will separate them. But we should consider, that many bodies are capable of decomposition by a double elective attraction, that are not so by any other means. Thus vitriolate tartar may be decomposed by solution of silver, though neither of the separate ingredients would have any effect. This may possibly take place here, the alkaline salt attracting the acid of the sugar, and the Fixible Air the calcareous earth; and as the former of these compounds is soluble in a watery fluid, and the latter so when the Fixible Air is redundant, this may account for the clearness of the urine, and its freedom from precipitation, which the taking this remedy induces. The compound of the acid of sugar with calcareous earth is scarcely soluble in water.

I make no doubt that the change in the *qualities* of the urine may be in part owing to the same cause. It is true, the saline substance formed by the union of the acid of sugar with calcareous earth, does not appear very acrimonious to the senses; but we should consider, that our senses are very imperfect judges of specific stimuli. Tart. emetic. and mercurius dulcis, whose operation on the stomach and
bowels

bowels is so violent, betray no such effects in their sensible qualities ; and we frequently find that clear, pale, and insipid urine, is retained with greater difficulty than what appears much more saline and acrimonious. It is possible that this compound may possess some specific stimulus on the bladder and urinary organs.

The alkaline solution has exerted various degrees of a solvent power upon the different calculi, some resisting its operation more than others ; but none have totally withstood its influence. This difference may be owing to several causes, such as the calculus having remained exposed a longer time to the air, which increases its hardness, as it does that of several kinds of stone ; its having been slower or quicker produced ; or its containing a different proportion of animal mucus ; and probably other circumstances, which we do not at present, and perhaps never may understand.

It appears pretty plain, I think, that diuretic remedies, merely as such, have no good effects in calculous complaints. Independent of their stimulus, which I believe always to be injurious, it is found, that a quick secretion of urine has no effect in preventing the generation of calculi. A gentleman, whose case is related above, had a stone generated evidently during a course of the Harrowgate waters, which acted powerfully as a diuretic.

The

The experiments made with the saturated alkaline solution, as an antiseptic, confirm the observations of Mr. Colborne, on the effects it shewed on his urine ; and we may infer from both, that no danger is to be apprehended from any putrefactive tendency, which, as an alkali, it might be supposed to produce.

In all probability the Fossil Alkali or *Sal Sodæ* would produce nearly the same effects with the vegetable, when combined in a similar manner with Fixible Air. It appears from Mr. Colborne's experiments to possess the power of dissolving the calculus ; and its other sensible qualities ; and chemical properties resemble those of the vegetable alkali so much, that it is highly probable their effects would be similar. (*b*)

To what this wonderful propensity, in certain habits and constitutions of body, to generate urinary calculi, is owing, is yet undiscovered. Various modes of life, and regimens of diet, have been assigned as causes, and many facts have been adduced as proofs ; but these accounts are all so ambiguous, inconsistent, and contradictory, that little can be

(*b*) The taste of the *aqua mephitica alkalina*, made with the fossil alkali, is at least equally agreeable, as I have experienced, with that made with the vegetable.

be concluded from them. Hard waters are at one time believed to produce them ; at another, they rather tend to prevent their generation : wine is at one time preventive, and at another productive, of calculi ; and malt liquor, which some condemn, is by others as extravagantly recommended. (c)

It appears highly probable, that the cause originally consists in the structure or nature of the secreting gland itself. By what means this can change the quality of the fluid, so as to render it at one time apt to precipitate its contents, and at another to hold them in perfect solution, is to us inconceivable ; but not more so than the generation of blood from the chyle, or of bile from the blood, the mechanism or process of which is probably among the secrets of nature too deep for our comprehension. It is at least certain, that confinement to a certain posture will in some instances produce this complaint. I have seen it originate from sitting long at a sedentary employment, as writing ; and from long confinement to bed, by an illness no-ways connected with calculus. Ramazzini makes the same observation of persons whose way of life requires a standing posture ; which he instances by that of the attendants at the courts of princes,

(c) See Medical Commentary, p. 128.

princes, those of Spain especially, among whom disorders of this kind were particularly frequent.

Whether these theories be true or false; whether the remedy acts by means of chemical combination with the fluid secreted, or by any still more obscure means upon the secreting organ itself; the facts still remain unimpeached. The cases above related evince, beyond a doubt, that the painful symptoms in calculous disorders have been removed, and ease procured, by the use of this remedy, and this without any ill effect on the general health; but, on the contrary, with great amendment of it in most cases. To account for these, is the province of philosophical investigation; and with that view I have, however imperfect they may be, offered my sentiments; but whether the opinion I have here adopted be well or ill founded, the facts are equally valuable, and will, I trust, encourage the farther trial of a remedy, which, in a manner the most easy, and favourable to the health in general, bids fair to relieve, in a degree hitherto unexperienced, one of the most excruciating disorders that is incident to human nature.

F I N I S.